

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 29. No. 3

MARCH, 1904

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING, GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.	Frontispiece	A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY. — <i>Sidney Lee</i> .	139
EDITORIALS.	115	INFORMATION ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE DESIRED.	139
Bulletins on Bookbuying of A. L. A. Committee.		ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	140
Net Prices in Great Britain.		THE GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.) FREE LIBRARY.	140
Report of the Librarian of Congress.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	141
Losses of Wisconsin Free Library Commission.		California.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	116	Connecticut.	
Industrial Catalogs in the Providence Public Library.		District of Columbia.	
To be Given to Libraries.		Illinois.	
A Correction — Current Children's Literature.		Iowa.	
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE S. P. AVERY COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ART BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. — <i>Frank Weitenkampf</i>	117	New Hampshire.	
PROBLEMS OF A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN. — <i>Ida L. Rosenberg</i>	120	Wisconsin.	
SHOULD A LIBRARIAN CULTIVATE HOBBIES OF HIS OWN? — <i>Frank B. Gay</i>	123	LIBRARY CLUBS.	145
REFERENCE BOOKS, RELIABLE AND UNRELIABLE.	127	Long Island.	
LIBRARIES AND THE BOOKTRADE.	132	New York.	
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.	134	Pennsylvania.	
WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.	135	Western Massachusetts.	
LIBRARY SECTION OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.	136	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	147
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.	137	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.	
DESTRUCTION OF WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION RECORDS.	138	Chautauqua.	
		Indiana Summer School.	
		Iowa Summer School.	
		New York.	
		Simmons College.	
		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	148
		GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	152
		LIBRARIANS.	152
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	153
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	154
		INDEXES.	

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY.

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 CTS.

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 20s. per annum single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

London Agency for American Libraries

EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, Ltd.,
28 HENRIETTA ST., Covent Garden, LONDON.

Special Notice to Librarians.

British Catalogues of New and Old Books posted by every mail.

Books sent by Mail, Parcel, or as Heavy Consignments.

Advance Auction Catalogues of Rare Book Sales.

Newspapers, Scientific Serials and Periodicals supplied promptly by mail or otherwise.

Librarians who require Books from Great Britain are advised to lose no time in stocking their shelves.

British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

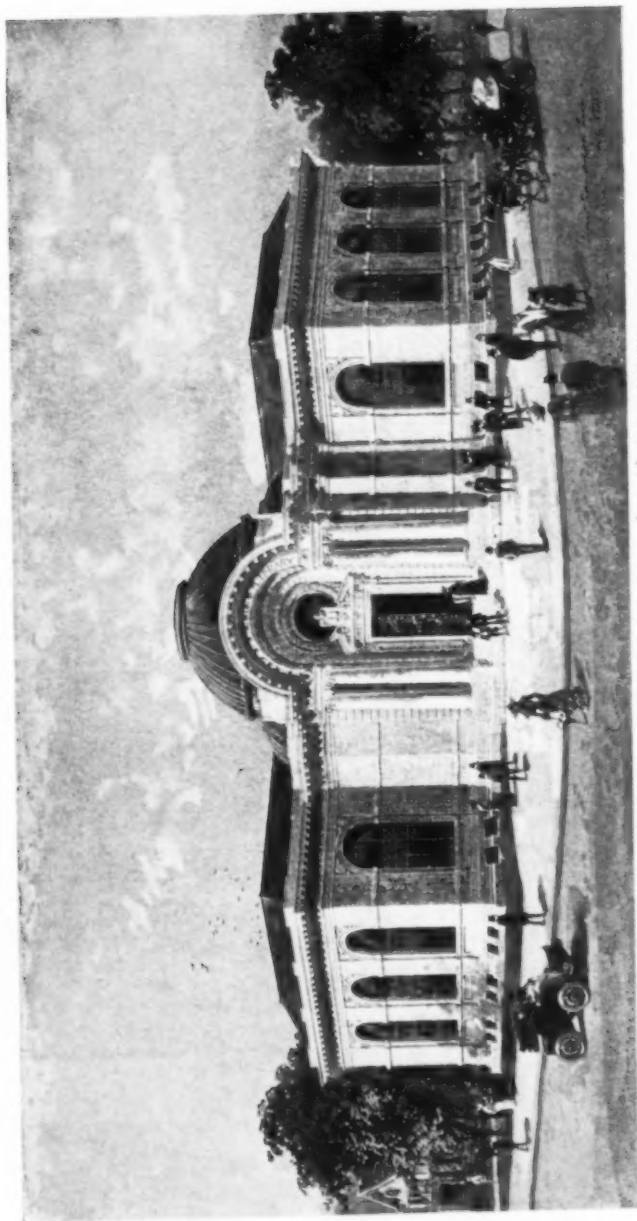
EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1904.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

FLOOR PLAN, GLOVERSVILLE FREE LIBRARY.



CARNEGIE BUILDING FOR GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.) FREE LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 29.

MARCH, 1904.

No. 3

IN the issue of their two latest bulletins, printed elsewhere, the A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade is carrying out the purpose for which it was appointed. The information and suggestions upon buying and prices given in these postcard bulletins are of less importance perhaps to the larger libraries, which have always experimented more or less for themselves in methods of purchasing, but of their usefulness to the smaller and more remote libraries there can be no question. If nothing else is accomplished by the present agitation regarding the net system, it is likely to result in a wider knowledge of books and great economy in bookbuying on the part of many librarians. The table of increased prices given, though in several of the instances cited the increased cost is not directly attributable to the net system, shows how heavily the system as a whole bears upon libraries; and it is to be hoped that the continued presentation of such facts may, as the committee points out, "make the library trade seem to publishers and booksellers more worthy of consideration." It is certainly a curious injustice that the present system taxes libraries more heavily than any other class of customers—taking into consideration the class of books purchased by libraries and the extent of their purchases.

IN Great Britain the library interest is in more serious straits, with the refusal of any discount whatever, and measures for relief or protection are being strongly advocated. Among the most interesting is the suggestion of Mr. Pollard, in the *Library*, recommending the establishment of a system of contracts between libraries and booksellers, authorized by the Publishers' Association, permitting the supply of a given number of books within a year at a discount of ten per cent. on net books—although this would not meet the case of the small libraries whose purchases might fall below the amount required. Another expedient suggested is the organization of a co-operative book supply company by the libraries themselves, to handle library buying and return to its members divi-

dends in proportion to their purchases. These suggestions are all of interest to American librarians in the present state of affairs, and they should be no less significant to publishers and to booksellers.

IN the report of the Librarian of Congress for the past year, recently completed, there is much to afford satisfaction and encouragement. Mr. Putnam's high ideals for the national library, as a center of research and of helpfulness for the entire country, have moulded the development of the last few years to a remarkable degree, and are now within fair measure of attainment. Most important in its relations with the other libraries of the country is the printed catalog card service, which has been extended and perfected until it now reaches nearly three hundred libraries. Its usefulness is evidenced by the fact that although sixty-eight of these libraries range in size from 25,000 to over 100,000 volumes, forty-one contain from 10,000 to 25,000 volumes, and fifty-seven are small public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes, while university, college, school, state and special libraries are represented on the list. Within the next few years it will be possible to estimate more closely the results and advantages of this undertaking; but it is manifest that through this service libraries will be relieved of a large proportion of mechanical work, that cost of cataloging will be considerably lessened, that a general standard of uniformity in cataloging methods will be secured, and that the resources of the national library will be made familiar and accessible to all other libraries in the country. Among the other enterprises noted in the report special interest attaches to the handbook of learned societies, undertaken under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, which will furnish a much-needed guide to the publications and organization of such societies all over the world; and the index to comparative legislation, for which the recommendation not granted last year is again presented. These are but indications of the many ways, outside of the direct aid of its collections, in

which the Library of Congress may be, and under Mr. Putnam's guidance will be, of service to the great body of students and investigators.

THERE will be general sympathy with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the very heavy losses it has sustained through the recent fire at the Wisconsin state capitol. The records and material accumulated during the eight years of its existence have been completely destroyed, and its members are confronted with the necessity of practically rebuilding its collections from the beginning. Fortunately, although a great part of the material cannot be replaced, much in the way of reports and publications of Wisconsin and other libraries can probably be furnished in duplicate, and will undoubtedly be gladly offered by libraries. There will be no interference with the sessions of the summer school of library training, and the commission is now carrying on the work of reorganization in the state historical society building, where it is likely to be for some time. The danger of fire in the old state house was one of the strongest arguments urged for the erection of the beautiful building of the state historical society, formerly housed in the capitol, and there is cause for profound satisfaction in the fact that the society's fine collection was safely installed in its own building before these ominous predictions were fulfilled. The recent fire in the Iowa state capitol, when the state library was seriously threatened, shows how great is the need of careful protection and watchfulness against this danger, and how important a well-equipped and fireproof library building is.

Communications.

INDUSTRIAL CATALOGS IN THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APROPOS of Mr. Zimmerman's reference in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL to this library's collection of "trade catalogs," I would say that they have been recently reclassified and arranged alphabetically by the name of the firm publishing them. The notation used is that given in the "Cutter-Sanborn three-figure order table," followed by the figures 1, 2, 3, when there is more than one catalog published by the same firm.

The collection now consists of 499 volumes representing 193 firms. 380 volumes have been added to the original collection, and all

catalogs now out of date have been "weeded out" in order not to stand in the way of later works. Of the total number of volumes, 112 are published as late as 1902, and all but 121 of the 499 volumes are the latest catalogs published by the respective firms. 55 volumes of the original collection have not yet been reclassified, as the firms publishing them have not yet replied to our letters concerning their most recent catalogs.

The original suggestions as to firms from whom to obtain catalogs were received from Mr. C. W. Andrews, now of the John Crerar Library, of Chicago, and from a Providence mechanical engineer. The more recent additions have been made largely at the request of those who are in the habit of using the library. These trade catalogs are used considerably. Some typical questions are given below, which they have helped to answer: "Industries of Pittsburgh," "Catalogs of chemical apparatus," "Makers of library furniture," "Crompton and Knowles' looms," "Westinghouse engines," "Link-belt machines," "Catalogs published by electrical works," etc.

In most instances the reader applying to use the collection has in mind the name of some particular firm. WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Providence, R. I.

TO BE GIVEN TO LIBRARIES.

THE New York State Library will be glad to send, post free, to any library sending a postcard request, a copy of an old pamphlet of 1828, which many would be glad to preserve. It is:

"Resolutions and addresses of the convention of delegates from the counties of N. Y. held at Albany, June 10, 11, 1828, nominating John Quincy Adams & Richard Rush for President and Vice-President in opposition to Gen. Andrew Jackson."

The address was prepared by a committee of 12 headed by Ambrose Spencer and Gerrit Smith. A pamphlet of 33 p. D. with no title page.

As we have 200 copies we are willing to send it to any library, large or small, public or private, that cares to preserve it.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, MELVIL DEWEY.
Albany.

A CORRECTION—CURRENT CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

A NUMBER of newspapers in different parts of the country have commented upon a paper by me on "Current children's literature," an article in a Chicago paper being the cause of such comment. In these newspaper articles I have been quoted as using words which in my paper were used as quotations and credited to their proper source. In fear of being misjudged as a plagiarist, I request that if possible you give space to this explanation to my library friends. MARY B. LINDSAY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Evanston, Ill.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE S. P. AVERY
COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND ART BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY FRANK WEITENKAMPF, *Curator Print Department, New York Public Library.*

WHEN Mr. Samuel P. Avery, in 1900, presented his collection of prints and art books to the New York Public Library, he put on a firm basis the second noteworthy effort in this country to establish a print department as a phase of the activity of a public library, the first being the creation of the Division of Prints in the Library of Congress on July 1, 1897. The other large print collections of the United States, excepting the Gray collection at Harvard, form adjuncts to art museums, as at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Abroad, print departments are well recognized divisions of the work of large libraries. The British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, the K. K. Hof-Bibliothek of Vienna, all maintain print rooms. This fact had much to do with determining Mr. Avery in his choice of an institution in which to deposit his collection.

The principal value of the Avery collection lies in the fact that it offers a most comprehensive view of the state of etching and lithography, particularly during the second half of the 19th century. The country in which these have been most cultivated is France, and it is consequently best represented here. But other nationalities also have their showing, especially the German, Dutch, Belgian and English.

This sounds like a meagre and inadequate statement of facts when one turns to the dictum of an authority, who said: "I do not believe that the Avery collection could be duplicated at any price, however great," or to the editorial statement in the *New York Evening Post* of July, 19, 1903, that in its field—that is, for the period covered—this collection is unsurpassed by any European one.

Beside the etchings and lithographs, the collection includes also numerous original drawings, line engravings, wood-cuts, photographs and process reproductions. The arts represented are further illustrated in a number of fine volumes. The literature of history

and technique is here, as a matter of course, and numerous monographs on individual artists and engravers can be consulted by the searcher after details.

There are some exceptions to the general character of the collection. The most remarkable is Turner's "Liber studiorum," in a set of selected impressions accompanied by the etchings. Others are the collection of 520 engravings, etchings and lithographs executed by women, the etchings by J. P. Norblin, the valuable series of reproductions of paintings and drawings by Rembrandt, the photographs of the works of D. G. Rossetti, G. H. Boughton, and various French and German painters, and the 100 line engravings published by the Société Française de Gravure. And there is a portfolio of specifically American interest, which contains nearly 200 engravings after portraits by Gilbert Stuart.

There is still another source of information and interest which Mr. Avery, with his gift for collecting, has fully utilized. The artists' work in the various portfolios is accompanied by portraits, reproductions of drawings, press-clippings, and other "minor accessories," as Russell Sturgis calls them. Enjoyment and understanding of the prints is increased and rounded out by this illustrative material, with its sidelights on personal and artistic individuality. And visitors to the print room have realized this to their own pleasure and the gratification of the custodian.

These are the barest facts. The published "Handbook" offers more detailed information; but even that merely outlines a description of the collection, and its concise lists can give but a faint impression of the rich resources that it has placed at the service of the public. Since the publication of the "Handbook," Mr. Avery has made numerous additions to the collection, which now numbers nearly 19,000 prints (representing about 1000 artists) and 500 finely illustrated volumes and monographs.

The Avery collection is the result of many years' gathering, and the collector's acquaint-

ance—or friendship—and intercourse with many of the artists represented has brought in a personal note which is encountered everywhere and which adds a flavor all its own to one's enjoyment of these works of art. This note finds expression in the very frequent recurrence of "signed proofs," impressions selected especially for Mr. Avery, presentation copies with manuscript dedications in various terms of friendship and esteem. Notes regarding rarity or "states," or giving out-of-the-way information, are scattered over the margins and on the backs of many prints. In some cases they were pencilled by the artists themselves, in others by Mr. Avery or his friend, George A. Lucas, a connoisseur whose long residence in Paris and intimacy with artists give a distinctively high value to his statements, and made it possible for him to give invaluable aid, during the formation of this collection, to Mr. Avery, to whom he is bound by a friendship of forty years. They throw interesting sidelights on methods of work, on the various details which are inherent in the interest of prints, and which serve as documents for the cataloger. And they bring you closer to the personality of the artist—and of the donor. On all sides you meet the traces of the discriminating, judicious, patient, persevering collector, ever alert for an opportunity to pick up the plates wanting to complete the work of certain artists, to acquire the particularly desirable or rare state. This attitude has resulted in fine collections of the etchings of Whistler, Haden and Méryon. It has resulted in a unique collection of Jacque, and in a set of Turner's "*Liber studiorum*" probably not to be duplicated in this country, and difficult to match anywhere. In a number of cases the friendly aid of the artists themselves secured practical or relative completeness of representation. Jacque, Haden, Whistler, Zilcken, Daubigny, Méryon, Chauvel, Buhot, Bracquemond, Bodmer, Rajon, Millet, are among the many who thus indirectly assured for themselves an adequate or brilliant showing in the New York Public Library.

And with what pleasure and loving care has Mr. Avery continued to add to his collection, filling up lacunæ, sending an etching missing in a set of Lepère's "*Paris*," or a group of lithographs and *Algraphies* illustrating recent German or Dutch efforts in that specialty, or securing, after a long wait, nine etchings of

Turner's "*Liber*" which had been wanting, or acquiring a shelf full of literature regarding Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who is so well represented here by three portfolios of photographs.

To the lover of fine prints a department such as that established through Mr. Avery's gift has two obvious objects: the arrangement of exhibitions and the provision of accommodations for students. The Avery collection has made possible some very interesting exhibitions, which have given pleasure to many even in the somewhat out-of-the-way Lenox Library Building. Since the establishment of the Print Department there have been shown the selected impressions of Turner's "*Liber studiorum*"; etchings and lithographs by Whistler; artistic portraits; portraits and caricatures of Victor Hugo and reproductions of his drawings; photographs of paintings and drawings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; etchings by Millet, Rousseau and Daubigny and reproductions of their paintings; lithographs by Fantin-Latour and etchings by Egusquiza; etchings by Pissarro. These were all drawn from the Avery collection. Other material in the print department furnished the following shows: Japanese color prints; American wood engravings, principally modern; caricatures and posters relating to the Franco-German war; the Arundel Society color reproductions of Italian paintings. And there have been three loan exhibitions, a selection of prints illustrating the history of engraving to the beginning of the 18th century, and a collection of etchings by Rembrandt, both from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, and a series of fine British mezzotints from the collections of J. P. Morgan, J. L. Cadwalader, J. Harsen Purdy, E. G. Kennedy, and R. M. Hoe, as well as from the Avery collection. A feature of added interest in each of these exhibitions was found in a case or two of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, clippings, reproductions of works of art, portraits and other material which served to illustrate the subject of the show in each case and the personality of the artists represented.

But the Avery collection also affords numerous interesting examples of the utility of prints apart from the purely æsthetic consideration of the prints as such. Use of the print room has begun to bring this out. The etchings of Dettaille, Flameng and Guerard include

menu, program and card designs. French lithographs by Raffet, Charlet and others form material for Napoleonic history. Moreau le jeune's beautiful illustrations to J. J. Rousseau have served to give information regarding sleeves and aprons. Chodowiecki's plates are faithful delineations of costume. Menzel has depicted details of Prussian uniforms of the time of Frederick the Great and the Napoleonic wars, and a certain cavalry regiment is immortalized in an early German lithograph (Stuttgart, 1808). Méryon has preserved the memory of a Paris which has disappeared. Rochebrune and Brunet-Debaines have pictured views and buildings in various parts of France. Martial delineates Paris besieged. Portraits there are in plenty, by Bracquemond, Desboutin and many others, portraits of individuals in various walks of life and of many nationalities, among them many portraits of modern authors, not a few of them shown in unfamiliar aspects. Needless to insist on the very large number of reproductions of paintings to be found here. These are instances noted at random. Potentiality of usefulness crops out at all points. Indexing of prints in the fine books of plates discloses further dormant possibilities of utility.

Two small books are also to be noted among the results of Mr. Avery's gifts. The "Handbook of the S. P. Avery collection of prints and art books in the New York Public Library" (1901), already referred to, is the curator's account of the collection and its formation. The second is his annotated catalog of a collection of engravings by women, which was loaned by the library to the Grolier Club for exhibition in 1901. And the prints listed in his "Catalogue of an exhibition illustrative of a centenary of artistic lithography" (Grolier Club, 1896), also form part of the Avery collection.

The Avery collection has been not only a nucleus but a stimulus, as the donor intended it to be. There have been a number of noteworthy additions to the library's print department, mainly attributable to the influence and example of the Avery gift. One of the first was Mr. Charles Stewart Smith's donation of the fine collection of Japanese chromoxylographs originally formed by Captain Brinkley. John Durand presented a complete collection of the engraved work of his father, A. B. Durand, as well as ninety original

drawings by him. James D. Smillie has given as complete a set of his father's engravings as was obtainable. From Charles Sedelmeyer came the voluminous work on Rembrandt, with text by Bode and Hofstede de Groot, with fine, full-page reproductions of all known paintings by the master. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Draper, E. C. Beament, C. B. Curtis, Dr. H. R. Storer, E. Bierstadt, Frederick Sheldon and Mrs. F. O. C. Darley have made interesting additions to the collection. Frederick Keppel submitted 345 etchings, many of them by Americans, as a first instalment of his proposed gift. The Century Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons have given the library a fine collection of modern American wood engravings. And Mr. Alexander Maitland is the donor of an interesting series of caricatures and portraits dealing with the "South Sea scheme." Finally, individual artists such as R. Swain Gifford, Dr. Le Roy M. Yale, E. D. French, F. S. King, Henry Wolf, G. Kruell, T. R. Sugden and George H. Boughton have enriched the print department with examples of their own work, and J. Alden Weir and others are preparing to do the same. Not a few of these gifts were made directly as additions to the Avery collection, and all of them, as already indicated, are attributable to the influence exerted by the Avery gift and its results. As Mr. Keppel wrote, in the letter accompanying his donation: "Mr. Samuel P. Avery's really magnificent gift of nineteenth century prints sets a standard of the very highest quality to all collectors who will follow in the good work which he began."

Before the advent of the Avery portfolios there were housed in the Lenox Library Building the prints which had formed part of the Lenox, Emmet, Bancroft, Kennedy, Duyckinck, Tilden and Ford collections. In these the note of usefulness is the dominant one, portraits and views being especially numerous.

Art students, designers, illustrators, caricaturists, authors, publishers, lecturers, teachers, private collectors, amateurs in increasing numbers are availing themselves of the growing resources of this print department. And with the transfer of the collection to the more centrally located new building at 42d street and Fifth avenue, there will come an increase, at present immeasurable, of possible service.

PROBLEMS OF A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN.

BY IDA L. ROSENBERG, *Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

NUMEROUS and complex are the problems which confront a reference librarian who conscientiously desires to make her work a power for good.

All reference work should have one unvarying end and aim: to furnish to each and every applicant, the readiest, easiest, and surest method of obtaining any information sought. The various means by which this end may be attained constitute the problems which we must consider. If our efforts are crowned with a fair measure of success, that, and a consciousness of duty well performed, will be the reward with which an earnest worker will be best satisfied. He who looks for such reward in the praise and appreciation of those for whom he works and studies must be disappointed and discouraged, for except in a few rare instances, people are too busy, too engrossed with their own interests, to consider ways and means after they have obtained that for which they are seeking.

The problems may be considered somewhat as follows—First: What books are properly reference books and should be retained exclusively for such use?

Second: What class of books, even though desirable for circulation, can be of more use to the people in general when so reserved? This will require thought, and each librarian must decide very largely for himself, consulting the needs and resources of his own particular domain.

Third: The proper classifying and listing of reference books independently of the general catalog. This should be as simple and direct as possible, making it quite easy to find a desired book even for one who is not entirely familiar with them through daily use, for there must arise emergencies in every library when such assistance is unavoidable.

Fourth: How far may we become conversant with the contents of our books, that we may waste no time in tilling barren ground—seeking through many volumes for that which they could not possibly contain.

Fifth, and most important: How shall we best and most wisely utilize all for those who come to us for help?

With the books for reference use exclusively should be placed, of course, encyclopedias, atlases, almanacs, year books, indexes, statistical works, quotation books, concordances—in short, all such books as would never be used for consecutive reading, but only as wells of information to be drawn from at need. Added to these should be such works as are too valuable or too rare to make the lending of them advisable and such as are too bulky to be circulated.

The next question (What circulating books would be of more use for reference?) is more difficult of solution, particularly for small libraries where books must be chosen and money expended with careful economy. This must be decided by the librarian from personal experience and judgment. Some histories, other than historical encyclopedias, some good works on mythology, some literary histories and general collections which would usually seem to be doing most good in circulation, are very acceptable to a reference librarian as permanent additions to his stock. When such books in the circulating department can be duplicated in the reference room, duplicate by all means. When that is impossible it will be found a helpful plan to ascertain to what subjects pupils, students, or club workers are intending to devote themselves at a certain time and reserve the material from the circulating department for such use. Otherwise the fortunate or provident first comers secure all the best, much to the discomfort and inconvenience of the more tardy ones and to the reference librarian.

We find the plan works admirably and it is seldom that some books from the circulating department are not reserved for special use. We find that the clubs are very willing, even pleased, to supply us with their year books as soon as issued, which gives us opportunity to look up their work in advance at our leisure and have the references ready to fur-

nish promptly when called for, instead of being obliged to give them hurried and therefore unsatisfactory assistance at busy times when many are waiting for attention. Teachers are also usually glad to furnish such data of their class work as a librarian may request. It is for their benefit and that of their students, therefore it is no unreasonable request.

In regard to the listing of reference books. Of course there are many ways of keeping this important list, but we have found a satisfactory method to be a classed card shelf-list, representing the books as they appear on the shelves, and kept on the reference librarian's desk. We have used the Dewey classification and Cutter shelf number, but use no distinctive number for separate volumes of sets.

For convenience and economy of space we have all miscellaneous books as well as periodicals, arranged in three separate orders on the shelves, according to the three sizes, duodecimo, quarto, and folio, and we designate their position by the size mark on the shelf-list. The location of atlases, art books, and other folios which are kept in art cases is indicated on the shelf-list also.

How may we know our books? By endless patient research. Read, read again, read more, study your books. Know each book individually as you know your friends, only know it far better. Know just what sort of knowledge it contains. An encyclopedia, dictionary, or atlas will pay for the trouble of investigation, as some are strong in one direction, some in another, while an almanac is a treasure of information.

Above all neglect not the government pamphlets, of which almost every library, however small, receives many. Carefully sort and classify, catalog and place them in the reference room, or conveniently near, that they may be used for reference work. The subject of government documents and pamphlets is too extensive a one to be more than mentioned here; but their place is of too great importance in this connection to be passed by without a word. The Smithsonian publications constitute a very valuable reference library in themselves.

So much for preliminaries, for just as all work in the circulating library is but toward the one end of supplying the needs and wants

of the people, so all plans in the reference room must be for that one purpose also. This fact is sometimes almost lost sight of by the enthusiastic "special" workers who are in danger of harboring the conviction that the methodical care and preservation of the library is of prime importance and who would make rules and regulations to that effect regardless of all else.

While accessioning, shelf-listing and cataloging, etc., cannot be too carefully, methodically, and neatly done, still these are but means to an end and that end is placing the books before their owners, the people, in a manner to make them feel a true interest and pride in their property.

The library exists for the education, improvement, and entertainment of the people, while we are the trusted custodians of their wealth, without whom it would be of little service to them. Therefore, the kindest of relations and utmost consideration should exist between the teachers, pupils, clubs, business people, and workers on the one hand, and the librarians on the other.

The recent advance in educational ideas which makes both pupil and teacher less dependent upon the text-book, but rather encourages the pursuit of knowledge in every available direction, makes the library a necessary adjunct to the public school, and teachers and librarian may work together to the advantage of both themselves and the young people in their charge. Intelligent discussion between librarian and teachers, and hearty co-operation as to methods, would simplify one of our problems.

After a teacher has given a few hints as to her intended line of work the librarian can look up and gather the desired material. With a little instruction quick-witted young people are soon able to dig for themselves, and such digging is much more for their good than too much dependence upon others. The slower ones require patience, of course, but when we have helped them to help themselves, not only have they gained the bit of knowledge they are seeking but, better still, they have gained in self-reliance and strength of character. Their questions are sometimes so wide of the mark and show such vague comprehension of their task that close questioning is necessary before one is able to understand just what they are seeking. Just

here must one use kindness and tact, making them realize that they may feel they have found a sympathetic helper to be appealed to at all times. Let us introduce them to their books and teach them intelligent use of catalogs and indexes.

The women's clubs bring to the librarian some delightful work and some sore trials. A perusal of one club year book will show with what admirable courage the ladies face and annihilate every difficulty in their path. Literature, art, history, science, medicine, philosophy, theology, and cooking are all discussed and written about. When the woman of artistic and literary tastes is obliged in the "hit or miss" distribution of topics to write a paper upon microbes and disease, about which she is densely ignorant, and the lady who delights in compounding pies and cookies must expound Greek philosophy—well, "there's the rub." We can but do our best for them and for ourselves, and if the effort tends to broaden one's mind and prevent undue devotion to a hobby it has its value.

Since Dr. Poole, the benefactor of students and librarians, has given us the key to the storehouse of periodical literature since 1801, much light has been shed upon the path of the searcher for facts and fancies. With the assistance of "Poole's index," Fletcher's "Annual literary index," which ably supplements it, the "Cumulative index" and a few sets of magazines, much good reference work can be accomplished even though the supply of other reference books is meagre. I should advise every library to endeavor to possess these aids if any effort can make it possible. Though it may be that economy must be practiced in other directions, this expenditure will pay in the amount of good done in every way. If "Poole" is quite impossible then much good may be done with a complete set of *Harper's Monthly* and one of Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*, both so well indexed in themselves. If still another set may be afforded *Littell's Living Age* contains as much miscellaneous material as any, perhaps more. No better sets than these can be found for a small library unable to supply more than a limited number of periodicals. Above all, let the uninitiated beware of pitfalls in the shape of broken sets. If you yearn for magazines, search and advertise if you will for complete sets; but do not buy

broken ones. These mean much tribulation at some future time when your needs demand that the gaps shall be filled. The missing numbers are always most difficult to procure, as is proven by the fact that broken sets in most cases lack the same numbers. A perfect record of such periodicals as the library contains should be kept, of course. I should recommend the card shelf-list here also, each magazine to be entered on a card, together with the date and accession number. The new numbers as soon as bound can be added to this without disturbing the order. These can be filed according to their arrangement on the shelves and kept in a catalog drawer, or lacking this, a box will serve the purpose.

When all these aids are at hand let not the reference worker fall into the easy error of keeping the public in a state of helpless ignorance by doing all the search work herself, placing before them not only the book but page and paragraph desired. This method is much easier and less trying than showing the people the sources whence they may help themselves, but it is not real help. There are exceptions to this certainly; no bit of advice however good can be applied promiscuously to all cases. We must learn to discriminate between the student who wishes to learn and the individual who must needs write a paper for the edification or otherwise of a more or less intelligent audience and would accomplish the task in a manner involving as little personal labor as possible. For such the method first mentioned will be found altogether most satisfactory.

Too much can hardly be said on the importance of bibliography in reference work. By this I mean not only those prepared by expert bibliographers and to be found in many books as further references to the subject upon which the book treats, but those which we may with care and patience prepare for ourselves.

When a subject is presented for consideration which requires search into the very depths of all the material which we may have at hand (and how often just this occurs only a reference librarian can state), why not prepare a methodical list of all references found, either on sheet or card, preferably the latter, and file away in order? Possibly this subject may not be called for again, but proba-

bly it will be, and that ere long, for the history of reference work repeats itself continually. And I should also advise every library, however small, to catalog every scrap of bibliography as fast as found, no matter upon what subject. All will be useful sometime, either in choice of books to purchase or for finding information in those already on the shelves.

The foregoing suggestions presuppose the existence of a separate reference department, which there should be if in any way possible. There should always be a room which is quiet and restful, a room supplied with such books as may be desired for study, even though it be impossible to reserve part of the library for reference use alone.

When the staff consists of a librarian and perhaps two or three assistants it may not be possible to have a special attendant for each room, but those who attend the circulating counter may well devote part of their time to reference work. They can make special lists for subjects and periods of particular interest—political events, birthdays of noted people, deaths of celebrities, for example. One who exercises her wits in this way is in no danger of degenerating into a machine.

Last to be mentioned, but neither last nor least in importance, are the qualities and character desirable in one who takes upon

herself the duties and obligations of a reference librarian. One needs a stock of general all-around knowledge embracing the varied subjects upon which human intellect of all ages has exercised its powers and its weakness—or in absence of such knowledge, for one cannot be an animated encyclopedia—there must be a faculty for finding the information desired. Of almost more importance than the knowledge itself is the familiarity with the sources from which it may be derived, and their name is legion.

No bit of wisdom should be scorned, no matter how trivial it may seem. Garner all, from the gravest, driest bit of ancient Egyptology to the latest, most approved method of trout fishing. All, all will be useful for the "many men of many minds" who come for help in their search for knowledge. Added to this should be endless patience with those who are searching, yet "know not what they seek," and the tact which cannot be acquired but which emanates from a quick sympathy with others and their interests, even their fads and hobbies. There be worse things than these. We may take for our motto and watchword Edward Everett Hale's "Lend a hand" and, though we may never reach our ideals, we can but strive to do so and surely constant, patient endeavor must be attended with a fair degree of success at last.

SHOULD A LIBRARIAN CULTIVATE HOBBIES OF HIS OWN?*

By FRANK B. GAY, *Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct.*

SHOULD a librarian cultivate hobbies of his own? Why not?

You have all felt the deep regret, it is almost pathetic, which comes on seeing the readers you have started aright, go on into fields of knowledge where you cannot tread for lack of time; the stimulating idea you gave them suggests new thought and they make a fresh intellectual building on the foundation you unselfishly laid for them; but you with weary brain must turn to the next question. You indulge in the librarian's conscience, which is one of the most remarkable expressions of the altruism of the day, but many indulge too much. You work the brain

too hard, then recover too little. Now a hobby can be to you a relief, a sanitary agent, especially if it can be taken up readily and dropped as readily. The hobby is likely to be akin to your work, but should not be of it if you would get the best return.

Horace Bushnell said that for the grown man play was work he thoroughly enjoyed; but play becomes work when you are sensible of compelling, and then is the time that Jack becomes a dull boy.

The librarian is peculiarly liable to be caught by new hobbies which appeal to his conscience. The world looks on, I suspect, with amused tolerance or with a total lack of understanding, and the world may include the

* Read before Connecticut Library Association.

trustees. Your hobby may be skittish, therefore ride it carefully.

At present, the rampant hobby is the children's room. It started at a hobbling gait, which became an amble, and is likely to increase its power into such a gallop that it may, and should, run into a necessity. Of course, if you would catch the future man in the easiest way, you naturally must train the child. Here, however, I take it, is the weakness of the hobby, for it becomes one more factor in that great problem of to-day—the separation of the child from the home; one more call to the little one to get out of the home into the public—something. The modern baby of a few hours' mundane experience, if it perchance escapes the incubator, is left in a crèche, shunted into the day nursery, hustled through a kindergarten, from which it is graduated into the primary. Here it emerges into our children's room. All well and good if it is the idea that the quiet and the service of the grown people's room shall be conserved; but if the children's room is an end in itself, it may become a danger. Will it tend to increase that growing evil, the lessening sense of responsibility for the young in the home and what that implies of care and mutual training of both the youngster and parent? The virtues in paternalism are evident, but they have their limits. The complementary hobby might be a Mother's room, or how would it do to turn the children's room over to the flourishing Motherhood clubs? Here laboratory methods could be applied in an impersonal way, to the great benefit of some children and some mothers, and the highly trained children's room attendant could indulge in a little broad work of the old-fashioned sort, *i.e.*, the knowledge and care of books for the use of students and to the consequent advantage of a world beyond the kindergarten.

The economics of this hobby may be questioned by some. Is the investment and expense account for this of prime necessity in a library—of all places. After all, it is an anomaly, a paradox; the children who ought to be in it, ought to be out of it—either at home or in school, out of doors or in bed. However, this hobby should be ridden into every considerable library in the land because the theory must give way to the condition which confronts us.

The picture bulletin hobby is one that catches the staff. It is more amusing than putting up books or pasting labels. So long as the pages or attendants make these very interesting, artistic and suggestive posters, somewhat as a labor of love, there is certainly no harm done to the public, and some good may adhere to the maker. But many of these elaborate, pictorial rebus-like bulletins require much time and show talents of such order as to be altogether out of proportion to the service rendered by them. They must be timely, therefore of short life. This stress to be timely takes time, while the perspective is not always maintained; a little event, a big bulletin, if the library yields stores of pictures.

Advertising is a hobby with some, and in the place where a library is unknown or is not understood, it probably serves a good purpose. A town which suddenly finds itself the possessor of a handsome building and a full-fledged, properly working Carnegie library, may need to inform its people that this new thing is not a variant of that strange animal of the circus, a "gyascutus." So the dead walls, trolley cars, hotel lobbies, and possibly the saloons, may disclose the fact that the library contains—books; that information may be had from—books; that when one is using these books he is not doing—something else, etc., all put in the most epigrammatic way. It does not take loafers and tramps long to find their way to the pleasant, cordially welcoming library. Why should it be so necessary to tell others that they are stupid? Can it be that a modicum of pride lurks back of this apparently sincere desire to tell the public what it ought to know, and usually does know?

In a western city I saw insistently displayed the following: "400 lots for sale in Evergreen cemetery; get one!" and a friend assures me he saw in a mining town an undertaker's announcement, as follows: "Get killed; we'll do the rest!" It is easy to suggest others for the spaces not filled by the library, such as "Arithmetic taught; Fourth District School!" "Break you leg; we'll set it at the City Hospital!" "Do you know there is one vacant bed, Orphan Asylum!" "Good rooms and no mosquitoes, Inebriate Home!" "Baptisms every hour, Calvary Church!" and others equally dignified.

One form of advertising is valuable, but not

usually so understood; as a hobby it deserves cultivation. I refer to the news item or article relating to the library. If you have an assistant who shows any news sense or can see the possibilities of news in even trivial happenings, appoint her the manager of the library's "literary bureau," urge her to cultivate a good descriptive style, and then see that your local papers have *everything* that can be given to the public in the way of news. If attractively written, they will undoubtedly publish it and ask for more. But don't wait for the ordinary reporter to write it up. He is quite as likely to give his view of it after your item has appeared as before, and thus you get two "spaces."

Your hobby is like a poet, it must be born, not made—must be an unconscious growth until it has "arrived;" it will not at the beginning crowd out other pursuits, but, like the child of our hearts, will slip in. However, choice should be exercised, and the law of selection operates characteristically. I knew of a man whose hobby was the collecting of pictures—a not uncommon craze, and surely not one to be despised. But he lived in a small New England village, far from any larger center than the county seat, and he collected "old masters!" Of course, he never saw a genuine picture by an old master; but if his weak copy was after a Raphael, to him it was a Raphael, for the composition was surely the master's.

So a careful choice of a hobby, with some little attention to surroundings, circumstances, possibilities, will in the end give more satisfaction. In a mining town north of Lake Superior a man showed me with great interest and pride his collection of sea shells, sent him from the far distant coast—for he had never seen the ocean. Just a dozen common shells! Within a rod of his door were marvellous crystals and minerals of infinite variety of color; to him they were stones to be broken up.

Let your hobby take you out of doors if possible, or into the laboratory, and you may wake up famous some day. Lord Avebury is known to his set as a useful member of Parliament and as a distinguished London banker, but his hobby has made him known to us as one of the greatest living English naturalists, Sir John Lubbock. Last year a country lawyer of my acquaintance first made useful in the

arts a certain chemical combination. The theory had long been known, and chemists the world over had been experimenting under the stimulus of large reward, but without success.

Your hobby need not be expensive, probably will be much cheaper than any of the standard vices, and above all does not cause shame. If sound in principle, cultivated with a suitable pride and sense of whatever of dignity it may have, it should grow to be more than a hobby. What was at first a mere relaxation may in the end make you an authority. Our lamented friend, the late librarian at Waterbury, Mr. Bassett, is an excellent illustration. He made himself one of the most learned entomologists in New England, wrote books on the subject which are text-books, but I have never heard that he was less useful as a librarian for cultivating this hobby.

The hobby to which we all turn, in thought at least, is that of book collecting, and what a return there is from this hobby—stimulating curiosity, anticipation, excitement, possession! The search in the old attic or mildewed junk heap, the finding there, or in a catalog from the other side of the world, of an unknown book or author which exactly fits our kidney; the careful search through history, biography, science, travel, for something on our new find, all unconsciously adds to our knowledge and our value as librarians. Do not discourage the assistant who wastes some valuable time floundering in the A B C of bibliography. In the long run that assistant is quite as likely to get fame as is the one whose sole hobby is making statistics or setting up charging-slips while industriously watching the hands of the clock travel to the closing hour. But only a Dibdin, a Burton, or a Locker-Lampson can do justice to the maniacal side of this subject.

Do not cultivate the grangerizing hobby. If you must extra-illustrate your own books, do it solely with photographs, no matter how cheap. If the grangerizing idea once gets lodgment, and you vow to ride the hobby only a little way, better resign your position at once, for human nature in librarians and bank cashiers can't withstand the opportunity. You may be like Mark Twain, who prays to be set in the way of temptation so he can get used to it; but it isn't always a safe way.

The day has not gone by in which books

may be collected, although you may not do as that greatest of American book-keepers does — buy a whole library at once and then lock it up in packing cases. You may get quite as lively satisfaction from your find as does Mr. Pierpont Morgan when he clears at the custom-house less than a half dozen titles, but the most expensive invoice of books ever imported into America.

Should a librarian cultivate this hobby in the library he serves? Again, yes, and no! Lowell said that if any person of fair cultivation would read steadily on one subject for six months he would know more of that subject than any other person in the world. If your hobby has led you to do this, unquestionably you are better fitted to select books on that subject than any one else connected with the library or in town. If you are willing to give the public the bibliographical results of your reading, your library is fortunate, and, within bounds, may well indulge you in buying books somewhat out of the common run. The town of Norwich, for instance, will do a wise thing in not only permitting but in urging Librarian Trumbull to buy rather more than would ordinarily be bought relating to his hobby, Shakespeare, even if some duplicates and nature books wait for a dozen years. By that time the Norwich library will not take as a gift the duplicates and nature books, and probably cannot then buy at any reasonable price the other class.

It is a practical question whether you should allow a hobby to influence your purchases for the library. The temptation is strong and persistent; the excuses for such an expenditure are always ready because they are so good. The subject of your hobby is familiar to you, its literature has long had your attention, and you are well acquainted with it. You know all the classics of the subject, can evaluate the books, and few of the pamphlets have escaped your vigilant search. At first you distinctly do not care to buy any but the most necessary handbooks for the library, with the public money. Your conscience is tender, and for fear that your liking may cloud your judgment you perhaps buy too little. There is also a delight in feeling that your personal collection contains things not in the library or likely to be. Pride tells you that this somehow sets you apart from

your fellows, and that such a shelf of books is a badge of the owner and his tastes. Suddenly an opportunity comes for getting a book of worldwide reputation for its scarcity. You are in a dilemma; this work would put the *cachet* of dignity on any collection; the advertising possibilities would be unique. What shall you do, buy it for yourself or for the library? The book is a curiosity, therefore very expensive; this decides the matter. You cannot bear the thought of its being the gem of any other collection. So you weakly yield to the insidious temptation and take it for the library, where it becomes the one show book. Then what do we see? A library with nothing but the commonest works on a subject, and the almost priceless rarity. What a gap between!

That indulgence may, however, have led you to do a good thing. The book attracts attention, calls from a distant city the scholar who feels that he must see it, causes talk, and completely overshadows the ninety and nine books always with you. But that intangible gap — it is a ton's weight on your spirit, and in self-defense you begin to fill it as opportunity offers. Then in a few years what do we see in your annual report? Probably something like this: "Following out the suggestion and advice of the distinguished president of Harvard University, the Jones Library has given particular attention to the purchase of books on the subject of —, and this collection is now recognized as perhaps the most useful to scholars as well as most complete of any in the United States. This result was largely brought about through the efforts of our well-known librarian, Miss S., who is an authority on this subject. This has been done at not undue expense, owing to the interest aroused in several of our townsmen by the contagious enthusiasm of the librarian."

That is quite as interesting as to read that the Jones Library removed 800 volumes of dead fiction the past year. In other words, your librarian will do or get done through the stimulus of an enthusiastic hobby what money alone cannot do.

The great hobby of the future, if to-day can predict, will be the making of the public library into anything but a *library*. Shall we cultivate that hobby, making the library simply an adjunct to the kindergarten, or shall we make the small cry of the student our hobby?

REFERENCE BOOKS, RELIABLE AND UNRELIABLE.

At the February meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club the subject, "Reference books, reliable and unreliable" was considered in a round table discussion, the works in different classes being reviewed by various speakers, and then informally discussed.

Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson introduced the subject with a review of *Reference books in fiction*. He said that reference works in fiction may be divided into three classes: 1, those identifying authors and titles; 2, those identifying characters; 3, those giving analyses of plots and indicating novels dealing with certain periods of history or written to prove certain theses. To identify authors and titles, all good general catalogs such as "United States catalog" and the "American catalogue," and Allibone, Lowndes and even such catalogs as those of the British Museum and the Library of Congress are valuable. For the identification of characters, there are practically only three works: Brewer's "Reader's handbook," Wheeler's "Who wrote it?" and the "Dictionary of noted names of fiction," though many names appear in the "Century cyclopedia of names."

The bulk of reference work in fiction however is comprised in the third division. Here Dixon's "Comprehensive subject index to prose fiction" and the San Francisco Public Library's "Classified English prose fiction" are subject indexes only. Dixon is voluminous but inaccurate; yet with a good working knowledge of fiction, much help is obtainable from this work. The San Francisco list has comparatively few subject headings, the chief divisions being historical. Its best features are those that properly have no place in an index to prose fiction, the most valuable being its inclusion of great poems with novels; but the incongruity of such methods is made manifest by three entries under Russia: Knox's "Boy travellers," Longfellow's "Poems of places," and "Russian folk tales," not one of which is entitled to appear in an index to prose fiction. Another feature not warranted, but helpful, is the giving of short bibliographies of more serious works. The list is arranged in dictionary form. Jonathan Nield's "Guide to the best historical novels and tales" seems wastefully rather than sumptuously printed, nor is its arrangement satisfactory. It includes some startling titles for an historical list—such as "A lady of quality," "D'ri and I," "Monsieur Beaucaire," "Humphry Clinker," "Roderick Random"—and is arranged by centuries with a division "England since the Conquest." Under the divisions the books are not arranged alphabetically by titles or authors, nor chronologically; they are simply jumbled.

There are two works that contain analyses of the books of which they treat. The thirtieth volume of Warner's "Library of the

world's best literature" contains the fullest and most able descriptions of novels published up to the present time. Griswold's "Descriptive list of novels," sometimes termed the "Harvard list," is in some cases very good, yet it frequently fails to give the slightest hint as to what the story is about. This is occasioned by its being simply a compilation of published reviews. The book is further disfigured by a needlessly obtrusive system of phonetic spelling. It is arranged in divisions by countries, such an arrangement being of limited utility, as sociological, psychological and theological novels appear only under the name of the country in which their scenes are laid. Under the various countries, they are not arranged alphabetically, and the sole method of locating a book is by reference to the index, which gives under author's name page references only, so that it is a tedious and lengthy operation to find out whether a certain novel by a given writer is included. In this connection Brewer's "Reader's handbook" should be noted, for its numerous short and clever descriptions of some of the better known works of fiction. Baker's "Guide to the best fiction" is always good and often clever in the sketches of the plots of novels mentioned. It is supplemented by an historical appendix and by two indexes, one of titles and authors, and one of subjects. Unfortunately most of the books in the historical appendix do not appear in the body of the work; the subject index is good, but if anything, too minute. "Bulletin number 5" of the Free Library of Philadelphia, is a classified and annotated list of prose fiction in the Wagner Institute Branch of that library. Its object is to divide novels into classes formed according to their dominant character—for instance, Mrs. Whitney's "Square pegs" appears under "New England life," but her "Gayworthys," chronicling the conversion of a rough sailor by a New England family, appears under "Religious" with no reference from "New England." The arrangement is that of a dictionary catalog with author, title and class entries. Some 800 titles have received the classification "Historical," properly subdivided, and the principal historical characters introduced are given with notes as to battles, dates, etc. In conclusion, the importance of obtaining works dealing with separate novelists should be emphasized—such works as the "Repertory" to Balzac, the "Dickens' dictionary" and the "Waverley dictionary."

Miss Bunting, reference librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, spoke on *Encyclopædias*. She said, in part:

"Encyclopædias are such everyday affairs that one scarcely stops to inquire whether they are reliable or not. Small libraries buy the ones, or the one, they can afford; they usually look with longing at the Britannica; large libraries buy all the well-known ones. But although these works all seem to be cast in the same mould, they have their distin-

guishing features. True, the general reader considers an encyclopædia a George Washington among books. He will take any encyclopædia, and it is only the one who understands their little peculiarities who really picks and chooses. Quaint old Dr. Rees says that if he 'had forseen the time and attention which the compilation and conduct of it required and the unavoidable anxiety which it has occasioned he would probably never have undertaken it.' His encyclopædia published in the early part of the 19th century is in 45 volumes. Of course a small library would not be likely to purchase this, as it is entirely out of date, but every reasonably large one should own it. Looking at its yellow pages it seems an antique of little value but if you use it once you will do so again. Another old book, the 'Pantologia,' is merely an elaborated dictionary. Its great value in its day was partly due to the fact that it had one or two very good points, one being bibliographical notes, the other explanations of English words.

"Of modern encyclopædias the first that comes to mind is the Britannica. In its 9th edition, with new volumes—35 in all—it is the most valuable English work. But it is ponderous and dull, and almost useless without an index, and the public do not like an index, much less understand one. It really requires another encyclopædia to supplement it, and most small libraries should consider this fact when purchasing, if they can afford only one such work. Among those to which they would most likely turn four stand out prominently—the 'Universal,' Chambers's, the 'New international,' and the new 'Americana.' The 'Universal,' which is a new and entirely revised edition of the valuable old work of Johnson's, is not in the same class with the two newer ones. Its articles are abbreviated and its make-up is not attractive. But it is very good for short biographies of the lesser lights of the world. Chambers's has useful qualities. It was planned on the work of Brockhaus; its maps are fairly good, and it is very good for American colonial affairs. Until the publication of the 'New international' it proved useful for school children, as its articles are clear and concise. As regards the comparative value of the two newest encyclopædias it is too early to decide. With only a few of the volumes of the 'Americana' issued and the 'New international' still incomplete, we can only form a vague opinion as to which we find the better. The latter claims to have the four attributes of an ideal encyclopædia—accuracy, comprehensiveness, lucidity and attractiveness, besides convenience of arrangement. Its accuracy in every detail is still to be proved, but in other ways it is almost perfect. The 'Americana' seems to include minor topics, this being one advantage over its rival, the only one so far apparent. Its articles are shorter and it is not so attractive. "Mention should be made of the two for-

eign encyclopædias, Larousse and Brockhaus. The French work is always a friend in need; it is said to be inaccurate, but I have never caught the august book in a lie. To be sure it is in French and its small type and heavy volumes are inconvenient, but it seems to include something about almost everything under the sun. Brockhaus is used more in Europe than here; its dry German character is not liked, but apart from that its accuracy in every detail makes it a work to be depended on, and accuracy is after all the one great essential."

Regarding the comparative accuracy of the newer encyclopædias, Mr. Bliss cited the following error which he had seen in the "Encyclopædia Americana" under "Arizona," in the sub-division "Churches": "the Mormons have invaded the territory and outnumber all other insects together." The superfluous syllable has been deleted from later editions, but a space remains to show where it originally appeared. Mr. John Thomson spoke of the preference to be given to the eighth rather than the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as in the former articles are more concise and appear under specific headings, thus conducing to greater facility and readiness of reference than may be found in consulting the lengthy general treatises of the later edition by means of the index. Mr. Howard Thomson called attention to the value of one feature of the "Universal cyclopædia," in the good, short articles on medical subjects, many of which are written by men of acknowledged authority.

Dr. I. Minis Hays, librarian of the American Philosophical Society, in speaking of *Reference books on physical science*, said that questions in this field could be classed broadly under two heads: first, questions as to works written by a certain author, and second, questions as to articles on a special subject. Questions in the first class can frequently be answered by consulting the encyclopædias, the "Dictionary of national biography" usually giving satisfactory lists of the works of British writers, while Larousse, Brockhaus, Meyer and like works can be consulted for continental authors. In searching for articles on special subjects in physical science, use can be made of several large works of reference, first of which is the "Catalogue of scientific papers" published by the Royal Society of London. This is a select, not a complete index, arranged under authors only, to scientific papers contained in journals and transactions published between the years 1800 and 1883. Twelve volumes have been published. Articles which have appeared between 1884 and 1900 are to be indexed in supplementary volumes, for which 111,000 titles have already been made. A subject index, under seventeen headings corresponding to the classification followed in the "International catalogue of scientific literature," is also to be prepared.

The most important work of reference in physical science is the "International catalogue of scientific literature," the compilation of which was first proposed by the Royal Society in 1893. For special scientific subjects the "Bibliography of special subjects" issued in 1902 by the John Crerar Library of Chicago is invaluable, although some omissions occur. In medicine there are three standard works of reference—the "Index catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington," one of the finest collections of medical literature in the world; the *Index Medicus* now being issued periodically through aid of the Carnegie Institution; and "Litteratura medica digesta," by Ploucquet, which though old, is still frequently of use.

Miss Dougherty, head of the art department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, reviewed *Reference books on the fine arts*.

"The choice of reference books on the fine arts must depend in some measure on the selection of the general encyclopædias, etc., in the library, as many of these are almost as valuable aids to the student of the fine arts as the reference book which treats of these arts exclusively. For instance, the 'Century dictionary' is very full and accurate as regards definitions and illustrations of architectural terms and also of those used in the decorative arts. I find Larousse's 'Grand dictionnaire universel du dix-neuvième siècle' to be of the greatest value, especially as regards artists and musicians of modern times and of non-English races; I know of nothing in English which is as helpful in that respect as well as in many others. An architectural reference book which we find very good is Sturgis's 'Dictionary of architecture and building, bibliographical, historical and descriptive.' It is concise, clear and distinctive in its definitions and explanations, well illustrated, and has signed articles by men familiar with their subjects; it has cross references to the various headings and gives a list of valuable architectural books at the close of volumes and occasional brief bibliographies after important articles. Its three volumes of convenient size and its conciseness make it of more general use than the ponderous 'Dictionary of architecture' published by the Architectural Publication Society. Adeline's 'Lexique des termes d'art,' a small lexicon of the terms used in art and architecture, published as one of the volumes of the 'Bibliothèque de l'enseignement des beaux arts' is valuable. The translation known as Adeline's 'Art dictionary,' does not seem as good as the original, although it is much enlarged and claims much more in its preface than does the more modest original; besides the necessary changes in arrangement involved by translation, there are some which seem meaningless—why should one look under *A* for Symbolical Animals and under *B* for Heraldic Beasts? The French edition places them together under *Animals*, a less complex arrangement.

"Bryan's 'Dictionary of painters and engravers' has been a standard authority for nearly a century and the edition now in course of publication is much enlarged and will contain many more biographies than the edition issued about 20 years ago. It is well illustrated, giving many fine reproductions of the paintings of the artists included, lists of their works and of the galleries where they are to be found, making it an extremely valuable addition to an art library. Champin and Perkins's 'Cyclopædia of painters and paintings' is good, but it is not as comprehensive as Bryan. It gives portraits of artists, facsimiles of signatures, etc. Grove's 'Dictionary of music and musicians' is our most important reference book on music. It is especially good on English music and English musicians and covers the general field of music from 1450-1889. Champlin and Athorp's 'Cyclopædia of music and musicians' confines itself to the biographies of musicians and to a dictionary of their works, and does not include the theory and practice of the art itself. Hughes's 'Musical guide' is valuable as including within a small compass and at a reasonable cost much needed information. It contains a dictionary of musical terms, the stories of the operas, a pronouncing dictionary of names, titles, etc., as well as a biographical dictionary of musicians, all arranged with a view to ready reference."

Mr. James Warrington, who was the next speaker, dealt with *Music for non-musical people*. He said:

"I can hardly name a better first book than the 'Concise history of music,' by H. G. Bonavia Hunt. The amount of trustworthy information contained in that little book is really extraordinary; and its very great recommendation is, that not only does it contain elementary information of the best character, but it furnishes material for an expanded course, which would lead up to the larger and fuller histories, such as Hawkins and Burney. To the student, Hawkins is of inestimable value although as a literary production it is not equal to Burney. These histories being over a hundred years old, must, of course, be supplemented by some more modern. Perhaps the most important is the 'Oxford history of music.' The English translation of Naumann which contains Ouseley's supplementary chapter is very readable and well illustrated; and Rockstro may be commended, but the smaller general histories are really of no value to one who possesses Hunt's 'Concise history.' For the earlier periods of musical history, Chappell and Rowbotham are very useful, and on English musical history, the student cannot afford to overlook Davey and Crowest. The 'Music story series' just being edited by the latter are admirable books, not only for the student but even for the general reader. The one on oratorio, especially, is very readable. On American musical history there is not a single book which will repay reading. Hood was a pioneer in this direction, but knew too

little of music or musical history. His little book has however, the charm of sympathy. Ritter, Matthews, and Elson are not only lacking in sympathy, but have been so neglectful of research that few of their statements can be depended upon.

"As to dictionaries, Grove cannot be dispensed with, but he may be usefully supplemented by a dictionary published in two volumes, in 1824, which contains much information about the lesser known musical composers which is not in Grove. The smaller dictionaries of Riemann, Baker, and Hughes will give scarcely any information of value which cannot be found in the two named and I should not feel inclined to recommend Champlin if Grove were accessible. Bingley's 'Musical biography' is a useful book and the same may be said of Brown and Stratton's 'British musical biography.' In Theory my ideal of the best text-book is Crowest's 'Musical groundwork' and in my estimation the student who has mastered this and Hunt's 'History' has an uncommonly good foundation, which can easily and surely be built upon. For Form, there are Ouseley and Pauer. For Harmony, Stainer, Bridge and Prout, and one must not forget Parry's 'Evolution of the art of music.'

"As to Criticism: of critics, such as they are, the woods are full, but I find few whose criticisms are of much value. If you read Krehbiel, you will find that Wagner and a few personal fads loom so large in his views as to obscure everything else. Hunker is evidently a melomaniac of the most pronounced order. Elson appears to be the very quintessence of newspaperism: glib, ill informed, in no wise lacking assurance and with all the positiveness resulting from such a condition. Hughes is a good specimen of the lowest depths of magazinedom. On the other hand, Henderson and Apthorp are both well worth listening to."

George F. Bowerman, of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, opened the subject of *Trade bibliographies* by saying that books of this class cannot be considered from the standpoint of their usefulness to readers, but from that of the service that they render to librarians. Of bibliographies relating to English and American publications, the first for our own books and absolutely indispensable, is the "United States catalog" (1902). This gives in one alphabet the list of books in print under authors, brief titles and subject entries. Omissions occur, but as a whole this is the best trade bibliography of American books. The *Cumulative Book Index*, issued monthly by the same firm, supplements it to date.

"Another American trade bibliography is the *Publishers' Weekly* series regarded as a whole. The basis of this is the 'Publishers' trade list annual with index.' The latter feature was a new one in 1902 and is a valuable addition. With the issue of 1903, instead of publishing a complete index in one alphabet, a supplemental index was issued of new pub-

lications and items omitted from the 1902 index. This, of course, makes it necessary to look in two indexes to find a given publication. Moreover, in cases where all, or nearly all, of the works of a single author are published by the same firm, one is referred to the catalog of that firm in the catalogs volume. This of course renders this series less convenient for reference than the United States catalog. The *Publishers' Weekly* itself has several excellent features which render it superior to the *Cumulative Book Index* and indispensable to the librarian. It is weekly, therefore more up to date than the monthly publication; its titles are fuller and the descriptive notes are very useful. The editorials on current questions in the publishing world (such as the subject of book prices) are interesting, and the columns advertising books wanted and for sale are exceedingly useful. The titles contained in the *Publishers' Weekly* are cumulated every month up to the end of the year, whereupon they are again cumulated with titles of publications since the beginning of 1900. This cumulated volume in turn forms a supplement to the successive volumes issued (for the most part in five-yearly periods) since 1876. Of the exceedingly great value of this series as a whole, it is unnecessary to speak, as probably every librarian present knows the series from personal experience.

"The basis of the English series of trade bibliographies is the 'reference catalog,' issued every four years, which contains an imperfect but very useful index. The series of the 'English catalog,' of which it is important to have a complete set, is a standard work for consultation for American librarians. The *Bookseller*, issued monthly, is more valuable than the *Publishers' Circular*, issued weekly. Neither has its titles cumulated, but in the case of the *Bookseller* a title of a book published within the year may be found in one of the twelve monthly issues."

In conclusion, Mr. Bowerman referred to the recent bulletin issued by the New York State Library, which contains a selection of catalogers' reference books. This gives a full list of trade bibliographies, not only for English and American books, but also for continental European countries.

In speaking of *Reference books on literature*, Mr. Ashhurst, of the Mercantile Library, mentioned a few works of the greatest service in answering general questions. First among these, and especially valuable to the librarian himself, although generally unappreciated, is Clegg's "International directory of booksellers and bibliophile's manual," including lists of the public libraries of the world, publishers, book collectors, learned societies and institutions, universities and colleges, also bibliographies of book and library catalogs, concordances, bookplates, etc. This contains half a dozen headings not to be found in any other book. On the history of literature, Moulton's "Library of literary criticism"

covers the period from the year 680 A.D. to date. The articles give first biography, then a bibliography of the author treated; criticisms follow, arranged chronologically according to the date of their appearance, and divided into two classes, favorable and unfavorable. By this method is shown the development of the writer's reputation. Brewer's "Reader's handbook" is a valuable manual for assistants, and should be at every charging desk, as it will enable attendants to answer many questions without the necessity of leaving their places. It is the best-arranged and most accurate of all books of this class. If possible, no edition later than that of 1896 should be purchased, as those issued up to that year contain an appendix giving a list of 2500 titles of better-known dramas and operas with the names of their authors and composers. This feature has been omitted in the later edition, published after the compiler's death. Wheeler's "Who wrote it?" gives titles and authors of the more noted works of ancient and modern literature, giving more information of this kind than any other work of the same size and scope. Of the many books of general quotations, Bartlett's "Familiar quotations" is the best, while Bohn's "Dictionary of classical quotations," comprising those in Latin and Greek only, is the most desirable of this class.

"It is better to have several copies of the books described placed in the different departments of the library than needlessly to buy other less useful works on the same subject. The tendency in obtaining reference books in literature is to buy too many 'collections' of 'Best essays,' 'Best orations,' and so on. For example, Stedman and Hutchinson's 'Library of American literature' may be found on the reference shelves of almost every small library which can afford to purchase the work, but it has a very poor index. Killikelly's 'Curious questions' is another work contained in most reference collections, which is badly arranged and usually worthless and inaccurate for reference purposes."

The last speaker was Mr. John Thomson, who treated the subject of *Special bibliographies*. On the subject of Incunabula the standard bibliographies of Hain, Panzer and Santander are all to be approved as authorities for consultation; Mittaire is excellent, though less convenient for reference than the others, while highest consideration is to be given, for value and accuracy, to the work of the late Robert Proctor, in his "Index to the early printed books in the British Museum." Holtrop's "Monuments typographiques des Pays-bas au xve siècle" is an elaborate discussion on the invention of printing. The standard bibliography on printing is that of Bigmore and Wyman, while for individual printers or presses there are several works. Blades's "Life and typography of William Caxton" has received a well-deserved tribute of praise. The "Annales de l'imprimerie des

Aldes" of M. Renouard is the most valuable as to the issues of that famous house, while three works of varying merit treat of the books printed by the Elzevirs; these are by Willems, Pieters and Goldsmid, respectively. The first is the most accurate and carefully prepared, the second is inferior in value though also good, while the third is poor and unreliable. For general bibliography Graesse's "Trésor de livres rares et précieux" is an excellent work. Two great standard works of reference on American bibliography are the "Bibliotheca Americana vetustissima" of Harris and the "Bibliotheca Americana" of Sabin. In conclusion, Mr. Thomson said that in Power's "Handy book about books" could be found a useful, annotated list of special bibliographies and allied works.

Two lists of standard reference books in *Philosophy and sociology* were, by request, sent by Professor Newbold, dean of the department of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and by Professor Kelsey, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the same institution. The former wrote: "Among so many good books it is not easy to select the six best for reference purposes, but if I were limited to six I think I would name the following: in ancient philosophy, Zeller's 'History of Greek philosophy,' Gomperz's 'Greek thinkers,' not completed; in modern philosophy, Harald Höffding's 'History of modern philosophy,' Richard Falkenberg's 'History of modern philosophy,' general, including ancient and modern philosophy, Frederick Ueberweg's 'History of philosophy,' W. Windelband's 'History of philosophy.' Of these books, Zeller's is generally recognized as the best. Gomperz's book is much more modern than Zeller, and though more compact and devoid of the elaborate notes which make Zeller's book so valuable, it takes a broader view of the general history of thought and embraces many writers whom Zeller either excludes or touches upon but lightly, as, for example, those in Medicine. Windelband's 'History' is constructed upon a plan differing in some respects from that of others. He endeavors rather to trace the history of ideas than to present the material in chronological order. Ueberweg's 'History' is very good, but unfortunately the English translation was made from the second German edition; the ninth German edition, which is almost infinitely better, appeared in 1897."

Mr. Kelsey's list included books in several subdivisions, in part as follows: Criminology: Drähts' "The criminal," Morrison's "Juvenile offenders," Farri's "Criminal sociology." Penology: Wines's "Punishment and reformation," Boies's "Science and penology." Charities: Warner's "American charities," Nichols' "History of the English poor law." Social theory: Giddings's "Principles of sociology," Ward's "Dynamic sociology" and "Pure sociology," Parsons's "Tarde's laws of imitation," and Ross's "Social control."

LIBRARIES AND THE BOOKTRADE. FURTHER BULLETINS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE.

THE A. L. A. committee on relations with the book trade has issued two further post-card bulletins on the subject of book buying in relation to net prices, as follows:

Bulletin no. 2.

"The net price system is a method of maintaining and systematizing book prices. The firms that make up the American Publishers' Association agree to be governed by its rules. By this agreement, during the first year after publication, books are furnished to booksellers on condition that they shall not be sold for less than list price, except that to libraries a discount of 10 per cent. on non-fiction and one-third on fiction may be allowed. This applies only to works published since May 1, 1901, for non-fiction, and February 1, 1902, for fiction, which, since January 1, 1904, is held to include juvenile fiction. Librarians generally consider the system unfair to them, claiming that under it prices have been raised. They have urged the allowance of a larger discount to libraries. The Booksellers' Association, however, advocates making the system more stringent by removing the year limit and by abolishing library discount altogether, or at least by making the fiction discount the same as that for non-fiction.

"They (librarians) were promised in advance by figures . . . that the net system of prices, taken in connection with the discount of 10 per cent. to libraries, would mean for them an average increase of eight per cent. in their invoices of current publications. . . But subsequent experience seems to have made of the promised eight per cent. a barren idealism."—*The Dial*, Feb. 1. For examples, see Bulletin no. 3.

"The best way to import books is through large importers. They deliver books at the library for a definite per cent. on the list price. Libraries usually pay 21c. for a shilling, 21c. for a mark, 19c. for a franc. This includes all expenses. The importer puts the books through the custom house and sends the librarian the necessary papers to sign. Two good importers are Lemcke & Buechner, 812 Broadway, New York, and G. E. Stechert, 9 East 16th street, New York. They constantly receive packages from abroad. If a book is wanted in haste they send direct from abroad to the library ordering.

"E. G. Allen & Son, 28 Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London, and B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C., are reliable purchasing agents in England.

"Two good dealers in second hand books in England are William Potter, 30 Exchange Street, E. Liverpool, and John Grant, 31 George 4th Bridge, Edinburgh. Get their catalogs, and order through importers.

"Publishers and booksellers, in raising book

prices and in treating librarians' protests as of slight consequence, are quite within their rights. This committee is simply trying to put librarians in touch with the situation and to encourage such methods of book selection and book purchase as will help to a wiser expenditure of book funds and make library trade seem to publishers and booksellers worthy of more consideration."

Bulletin no. 3.

"They (librarians) were promised in advance by figures (which proverbially cannot lie) that the net system of prices . . . would mean for them an average increase of eight per cent. This they were willing to allow as their contribution to a philanthropic movement. . . But subsequent experience seems to have made of the promised eight per cent. a barren idealism."—*The Dial*, Feb. 1. See the following table of increased prices under the net system:

TITLES OF BOOKS.	Former list price.	Former cost to librs.	Present net price.	Present cost to librs.	Increased cost to librs. %
Amer. historic towns (Putnam)	\$3.50	\$2.34	\$3.00	\$2.70	15
Amer. men of energy (Putnam)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Appleton's lib. of useful stories . . . . .	.40	.27	.35	.32	18
Bates, Talks on writing English. (Hou.)	1.50	1.00	1.30	1.17	17
Beacon biographies. (Small, M.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.75	.68	36
Birrell. Essays and addresses. (Scrib.)	1.00	.67	1.00	.90	34
Dames and daughters of Colonial days. (Dodd)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Great commanders ser. (Appleton)	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.35	35
G. A. Henty. Various works. (Scrib.)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.13	13
Heroes of the nations. (Putnam)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Lanciani. New tales of old Rome. (Hou.)	6.00	4.00	5.00	4.50	12
Macmillan's hand-books of Eng. lit.	1.00	.67	.90	.81	20
New Testament hand-books. (Mac) . . . . .	.75	.50	.75	.68	36
Periods of European lit. (Scrib.)	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.35	35
Riverside art ser. (Hou.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.75	.68	36
Riverside biog. ser. (Hou.) . . . . .	.75	.50	.65	.59	18
Seton-Thompson. Lives of the hunted. (Scrib.)	2.00	1.34	1.75	1.59	17
Story of the nations. (Putnam)	1.50	1.00	1.35	1.22	22
Variorum Shakespeare. (Lipp.)	4.00	2.60	4.00	3.60	40
Am. Men of letters. (Hou.)	1.25	.83	1.25	.99	18
Am. Commonwealth Ser. (Hou.)	1.25	.83	1.10	.99	18

"Librarians are requested to address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, New York Public Library, 226 West 42d street; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md."

"THE LIBRARY" ON NET PRICES.

In *The Library* for January Robert MacLehose, "as a publisher and bookseller, and as one who has been intimately associated with the negotiations which led to the adoption of what is known as 'the net system,'" considers "Net books: why it is not practicable to make a reduction in their price to libraries." Mr. MacLehose takes the ground that discount concessions "to librarians or to any one else" would endanger the whole net system, which he regards as the only measure by which the decay of bookselling can be prevented and the booktrade revived. If this consideration were not imperative he admits that "as large buyers with secure credit libraries might claim to be treated differently from the public," but he adds, "if special discounts and exceptions are to be allowed, where can the line be drawn? If discounts are to be allowed to libraries, why not to schools, and if to schools, why not to scholars and students generally? Again, if libraries are to include institutions which may buy annually books amounting to anything from £500 to £5, why should the library which buys books to the extent of £5, and gives a great deal of trouble, be treated with more generosity than the private customer who buys twenty times as much and gives less trouble? If once exceptions are allowed there would be no end to them." The reasoning by which the conclusion is reached that the net system leads librarians "to buy little fiction and much non-fiction" and is therefore a good thing, is obscure; and experience shows the reverse to be the case. A little vague also is the argument that if the net system were to be broken down, "fiction and ephemeral literature would continue to be published at the same prices as at present, but the more serious and solid books would have to be much dearer." The suggestion on the part of librarians to buy net books so far as possible second-hand is referred to, but Mr. MacLehose thinks that "if the librarian were to delay one-tenth of the total purchase till he could obtain them second-hand he would do all that was needed to meet his financial difficulties. And to such a course no reasonable bookseller could possibly object. . . ." "The rapid growth of libraries," he says in conclusion, "I regard as one of the best signs of the times. They are most valuable institutions and librarians are among the best of our public servants. But as custodians of literature they ought to welcome the intelligent local bookseller as an ally."

In the editorial notes A. W. Pollard gives Mr. MacLehose's statements courteous though dissenting consideration. One interesting suggestion is that the Publishers' Association might open "a register for contracts between libraries and booksellers for the supply of not less than one hundred pounds' worth of books in the ensuing year, subject to a discount on net books of not more than ten per cent." "Furthermore if the Publish-

ers' Association refused to sanction such contracts except between libraries and the local booksellers of the districts in which they are situated, would not this do more for the local trade in one year than the present regulations effect in ten?" The hardships inflicted upon libraries by the present system are not fully appreciated. "The municipal librarians of this country are a very enterprising and long headed set of men, and among the members of their library committees are many persons of wealth and financial ability. If the present shortsighted restrictions are continued, I am quite sure that a Library Co-operative Book-Supply Association, or some institution with an equally high-sounding title will be formed, which will punctiliously obey all the rules of the Publishers' Association, and quietly circumvent them by returning to their members dividends in proportion to their purchases. Such a co-operative book-supply business would benefit libraries by being able to insist on quality of paper, sewing and binding, to which casual book-buyers are serenely indifferent, but which are of serious importance where it is desirable that books should be able to stand hard wear and tear. But its institution would be a real blow to the retail trade, and booksellers would do well not to push librarians to a point at which such a project is certain to be started."

DECISION IN MACY CASE.

The decision rendered on Feb. 23 in the suit of Isidor Straus (Macy's) against the American Publishers' Association is of interest to librarians, in its definition of limits beyond which publishers may not go in their relations with "cut rate" dealers. Decision was handed down by Chief Justice Parker, Justices Haight, Martin, Vann and Werner, concurring; Justices Gray and Bartlett, dissenting; full text of the opinions is given in the *Publishers' Weekly* for March 5.

In Judge Parker's decision it is pointed out that while the agreement of the Publishers' Association, to refuse to sell to dealers who cut rates on copyrighted books, "apparently is to maintain the retail net price of copyrighted books, it operates in fact so as to prevent the sale of books to dealers who sell books of any kind to one who retails copyrighted books at less than the net retail price." "It has been admitted, and must be, that the agreement may be so worked out as to deprive a dealer from selling any books whatever, thus breaking up his business." The right to maintain prices of copyrighted books by refusal to sell such books to cut rate dealers is recognized, but the refusal to "sell or permit to be sold books of any kind or at any price to a dealer who resells or is suspected of reselling copyrighted books at less than the arbitrary net price" is denied. "The members of the association, therefore, have entered into an agreement which by its terms—as we read it, and as

they have construed it in their everyday working under it—undertakes to interfere with the free pursuit in this state of a lawful business in which any member of the community has a right to engage, a business in which a monopoly is not secured by the Federal statutes, namely that of dealing in books which are not protected by copyrights, and hence it is in violation of chapter 690, laws of 1899, which provides: 'Every contract, agreement, arrangement or combination, whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production or sale in this state of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established or maintained, or whereby competition in this state in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restrained or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing or maintaining a monopoly within this state of the manufacture, production or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit in this state of any lawful business, trade or occupation is or may be restricted, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal and void.'

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

ALTHOUGH the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, has not yet been published, we are able to give from advance sheets a summary of the valuable analysis and record of activities that it presents. It is larger than last year's report, and especially notable for the careful special report on copyright legislation submitted by Mr. Solberg, and for the interesting detailed record of selected accessions. The latter feature appeared in the report for 1901, but was omitted in that for 1902. The net increase of the library for the year is given as 88,273 books and pamphlets (24,887 purchased), 3583 manuscripts (not including "a very large accession now in process of incorporation"), 4893 maps and charts, 21,105 pieces of music, and 15,335 prints. The total number of books and pamphlets in the main collection, on June 30, 1903, was 1,100,922, and in the law library 94,609. The appropriations for the year, for the library and the Copyright Office, were \$508,709.88; the expenditures \$501,723.65, of which \$306,816.34 were for salaries (\$66,708.80 in Copyright Office), \$87,054 for "increase of library," \$99,981.55 for printing and binding, and \$7271.78 for contingent expenses. The recorded number of visitors to the library was 1,011,766 (Sunday visitors 136,835), and in the main reading room 336,123 v. were issued to 163,182 readers, the highest issue for one day being 2237 v. "The increase in the number of readers, compared with last year, was 43,800, of whom 23,145 were Sunday readers." At the same time, though the number of readers has increased, there was a decrease of 79,788 v. in the number of books issued in the main reading room, this being

"in part accounted for by a largely increased use of the reference collection open to students, to a discontinuance of enumerating reserved books day by day, to greater access of responsible students to the shelves, and to the supply of books by the Print, Music, and Periodical divisions formerly given out in the reading room." Of the books supplied in the main reading room over 45 per cent. related to history, biography, science, belles-lettres, and political science; fiction formed 15 per cent.

The force of the library, on July 1, 1903, consisted of 297 employees, 234 in the library proper and 63 in the Copyright Office, this being an increase of nine persons over the figures for the preceding year. The equipment has been improved by the completion of another three-tier stack, which gives shelving for nearly 200,000 volumes, removal of the Division of Manuscript to larger quarters on the second floor, and the installation in the stacks of additional stairways and a new system of glass blinds.

The accessions of the year are reviewed in some detail. Among notable gifts were the private collection of Miss Susan B. Anthony, including 400 bound volumes and many pamphlets and periodicals dealing mainly with the question of woman suffrage; and the valuable collection of Andrew Jackson papers given by the family of Montgomery Blair. An important collection of Daniel Webster's correspondence, and 12 volumes of letters of Commodore Edward Preble, with log books and other manuscript material, were important purchases.

A systematic effort to bring together in the Library of Congress the historical collections scattered in the various government departments, was undertaken under the provision of the last appropriations bill, authorizing the transfer of such material "no longer needed" by departments, bureaus, or commissions. The first transfer under this act was of the Revolutionary archives in the Department of State, also authorized by an executive order of the President, issued on March 9, 1903. "These transfers assume that papers of importance to the investigator in history and not necessary for administrative purposes will render a larger service to scholarship if in the library, which has a specific duty not merely to preserve them, but to make them accessible, than in an Executive Department where this service is purely voluntary and is not sustained by specific appropriation. The principle is one that will doubtless apply generally. The transfer leaves the ownership, control, and possession still with the government. It merely utilizes as custodian a different government agency, now deemed more appropriate." Under this principle historical documents from Porto Rico have been brought to Washington and sorted over, "and those deemed appropriate for preservation retained in the library, the remainder being returned." Those at Guam are being searched, with a similar purpose, and similar consid-

erations are believed to apply to those in the Philippines. Spanish and Mexican archives from Santa Fé, "victims of shocking neglect and maltreatment" have been brought to the library, for examination, indexing and record purposes. "A proposal to bring to Washington for a like purpose the archives at San Francisco met with a protest from resident societies and individuals in California who, conceding the title to the documents and the authority over them to rest with the Federal Government, regard their present location as sufficiently safe and their utility to investigators on the Pacific slope of greater concern than their possible utility to investigators at large."

The activities of the various divisions of the library—Manuscripts, Maps, Music, Prints, Law Library, etc.—are reviewed, and the vigorous efforts being made to round out the collection, organize and make available its resources are clearly apparent. In the Catalogue Division 98,181 separate volumes and pamphlets were cataloged, and a total of 511,242 cards were added to the three main catalogs. The reclassification is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The issue of printed catalog cards has been carried on successfully, nearly 100 libraries having been added during the year to the list of subscribers and sales having shown an increase of 126 per cent. The Division of Bibliography has issued 15 publications, and a large number of special typewritten lists.

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, are submitted. They request an increase of force in the main library of two persons (stenographers and typewriters) at \$1900, and in the Copyright Office of seven persons at \$6660; nine increases of salary at \$2300; \$6800 instead of \$4900 for the printed catalog card service; \$100,000 instead of \$90,000 for the "increase of library"; and \$28,000 for the preparation of an index to comparative legislation—nearly all of these increases having been asked in the reports of preceding years.

The report of the Register of Copyrights forms Appendix 2. It shows receipts of \$71,533.91, and expenditures of \$66,708.80. There were 97,979 entries of titles, "the highest number in the history of the Copyright Office"; of these 88,680 were titles of productions of residents or citizens of the United States. The condition of Copyright Office work is carefully reviewed, and the need of revision of the copyright laws is again presented. Other appendices to the report cover accessions to Manuscripts Division (appendix 3); careful statistics of the Catalog Division (appendix 4); report of the Card Section of the Catalog Division (appendix 5), a careful review by Mr. Hastings of the scope, methods and results of the distribution of printed cards, to be more fully noted later; and "Binding advertisements in serials," by A. R. Kimball (appendix 6), also given in L. J., 28:766-767. Part 2 (p. 109-436) is de-

voted to the "Select list of recent purchases in certain departments of literature," most interesting in itself and as indicative of tendencies in the development of the collection—possibly the most marked strengthening being in the department of music; and Part 3 (p. 437-589) is Mr. Solberg's valuable "Report on copyright legislation," with its comprehensive "Bibliographical list of foreign copyright laws in force," arranged chronologically in class divisions under countries, covering 72 pages.

As a whole the report deserves careful study by all interested in the development of library efficiency in this country. It is a striking exposition of well-ordered growth and of progress—the progress, that, as Mr. Putnam observes in his prefatory statement "consists in the gradual perfection of its equipment and of its service, in a development of its collections appropriate to its purpose as a library for research, and in a wider appreciation and acceptance of its functions as a national library, with a duty to the entire country."

WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.*

It is evident that the work of the Carnegie Institution along bibliographical lines is to be closely restricted. In the year book for 1903, recently issued, the tendency of its activities is plainly indicated as being particularly in the field of the natural sciences. Less than two-fifths of the income of the fund was expended during the year, and of this amount (\$182,130) only \$15,000 was assigned for bibliographic work. Mention of the subject is confined to the report of the executive committee, which summarizes the activities of the Institution in Anthropology, Astronomy, Bibliography, Botany, Chemistry, Engineering, Exploration, Geophysics, Geology, History, Paleontology, Physics, Physiology, Psychology, Zoology. Applications for grants for special research or undertakings in bibliography were received from 27 persons, reaching a total of \$82,250. In all, applications for grants for 34 subjects were made, making a total of \$2,200,398 requested for research purposes. In addition to this, the executive committee recommended grants as follows:

Physics, per annum.....	\$250,000
Geophysics, per annum.....	150,000
Psychology, ".....	45,000
Physiology, ".....	50,000
Southern observatory (12 years \$820,000) 1st year.....	80,000
Solar observatory (12 to 14 years \$280,000) 1st year.....	150,000
History, per annum.....	17,500
Botany, ".....	24,000
Exploration, per annum.....	120,000
Geology, 3 years, per annum.....	25,000
Total.....	\$911,500

* Carnegie Institution of Washington. Year book no. 2, 1903. Published by the Institution, Washington, U. S. A., January, 1904. 60+311 p. G.

These recommendations, added to the grants applied for, make a total of \$3,111,898. The committee remarks, "The above total would have been still larger if all the grants had been made as requested. Frequently grants are requested for one year, which, if made, would involve a number of subsequent grants before the completion of the work. This . . . merely shows the impossibility of making the present income of the Carnegie Institution provide for more than a small part of the grants requested."

The report upon bibliographical activities is devoted to the *Index Medicus* and the "Handbook of learned societies," the former described by Dr. Robert Fletcher, the latter by Herbert Putnam, respectively in charge of the enterprises. For the *Index Medicus* (grant no. 30) \$10,000 was appropriated. "Nine numbers have been issued, and the volume will be complete with the January number, when the 'Annual index' will be compiled. The index is a very elaborate piece of work, and will comprise 200 pages in double or triple columns." The subscription list now has 455 names, including subscribers in England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Manila.

The "Handbook of learned societies" is authorized under grant 36, appropriating \$5000. Mr. Putnam points out that information regarding such societies, and particularly their publications, is at the present time incomplete and unorganized, scattered through many miscellaneous volumes, often little known or inaccessible. "A careful and comprehensive list would be of great value to all the librarians of the country who aim at the preservation of the transactions of learned bodies." The "Handbook" will give information on the following points: 1. Name or names of the society or institution, indicating any change which may have occurred, with cross references. 2. Objects of the society. 3. Brief historical note. 4. Endowments, research funds, prizes, etc. 5. Offices of the society. 6. Membership, numbers, conditions and manner of election, dues, etc. 7. Meetings, their character, frequency, time and place. 8. Communications, regulations for presentation and publication of papers. 9. List of officers, with address of corresponding secretary. 10. Complete and detailed bibliography of all regular or special publications since the foundation of the society, editions (how large?) to satisfy all the above-mentioned requirements. 11. Publications, conditions and methods of distribution; prices. The "Handbook" will be issued in volumes, societies being classified by subjects with sub-arrangement, each class forming a separate part. The work of preparing a card catalog of the names of all known learned societies and institutions has been carried through, and a circular letter outlining the information desired has been sent to societies and academies in Europe and

North America supplemented by personal visits in Russia of Mr. A. V. Babine, of the Library of Congress, and on the Continent by other representatives. The compilation of the material received is now in progress at the Library of Congress, and it is thought that this work will be completed during the present year.

Besides the by-laws, minutes of annual meeting, report of the executive committee, etc., the year-book contains the following special papers: Report of committee on southern and solar observatories; Reports on geophysics; Proposed international magnetic bureau; Archaeological investigations in Greece and Asia Minor, by T. D. Seymour. Mechanics of the human voice, by E. W. Scripture; Fundamental problems of geology, by T. C. Chamberlin; Archaeological and physico-geographical reconnaissance in Turkestan, by R. Pumpelly. Among the eleven scientific papers authorized for separate publication is a Bibliographic index of North American fungi, by W. G. Farlow.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE Religious Education Association was organized in February, 1903, at Chicago and held its second convention in Philadelphia, March 2-4, 1904. Its membership already exceeds 1600, and thus far 17 separate sections have been organized. Among them is one devoted to libraries. This section does not consider simply the work of Sunday-school libraries, but also the ethical and religious work done by general libraries.

The Library Section was allotted one session only and this was held at 2.30 p.m. March 4, in one of the lecture rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building. Owing to the imperfect organization due to the newness of the association, this meeting was very little advertised, so that very few of the librarians of Philadelphia and vicinity knew of it. A few of them came and with the members in attendance on the convention the number at the meeting was less than 40. Much interest was shown, however, by those present, as was indicated by the discussions, in which a considerable number took part.

The program consisted of two parts, first a "Report of the religious and ethical work done by public and institutional libraries," by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del., and three papers discussing "Lines of co-operation between Sunday-schools and public libraries." As in the case of each department of the association, it is designed to present each year a report of progress in its own special field. Mr. Bowerman's report, to appear later in the JOURNAL, was a survey, so far as matter could be obtained for it, of work now being

done in this field by libraries, particularly public libraries.

Miss Electra C. Doren, librarian of the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, was not able to be present, but sent a most interesting paper on the "Biblical, religious and ethical work possible in the children's section of public libraries." Miss Doren described many features of the work of the most progressive libraries in their children's departments, including picture bulletins, the story hour, home and school libraries and work for Sunday-school libraries. She pointed out that in the public schools the divorce between church and state had been so complete that the school had failed to take into account the great fact of religion and the relation of the Bible to the world's literature. This divorce had been so complete that there is a woful ignorance on all sides of the simplest Biblical allusions. Libraries exhibit pictures illustrating mythological and historical subjects; why should they not devote attention to the art, literature, and history of the Bible? The same may be said in the case of the story hour. Of course, all this work should be done without sectarian bias and so far as possible in response to demands made upon the library.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who acted as president of the Library Section read a brief paper on the subject, "Lines of co-operation possible between the Sunday-school teacher and those in charge of the public library." In this the suggestion was made that each church in a community might usefully "place in the hands of the trustees of the public library the sum which it would otherwise expend directly for its own library—this aggregate sum to be expended for the purchase of books, under suggestion and advisement from pastors, superintendents and teachers of the various churches and Sunday-schools, co-operating with the librarian and the trustees."

Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, of the New York Public Library, gave an interesting paper on the "Desirability and feasibility of uniting Sunday-school libraries with the nearest public library or branch thereof." Miss Foote's paper was addressed more directly to Sunday-school workers than librarians. She prefaced her remarks by saying that she had read at least a part of her paper to the Sunday-school Section of the association. She admitted that there might be many cases when it would be desirable to merge Sunday-school libraries in public libraries, when, for example, the Sunday-school library was poorly managed and the public library was well managed; but on the whole, she maintained the greater desirability of retaining the Sunday-school library, because of the opportunity for more direct contact which the Sunday-school librarian had with the pupils, and the greater opportunity for effectually influencing their reading.

The officers of the Religious Education Association desire to enroll as institutional members as many libraries and other educational institutions as possible, in order that the proceedings of the annual convention, bulletins and other publications may thus have a wider circulation. The executive office of the association is in the Association Building, 153 La Salle street, Chicago.

G. F. B.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL visit," under the auspices of the University Extension organization, held in the lecture room of the British Museum on Jan. 30, is described in *The Academy* for Feb. 6. The "visit," which was arranged by the Central Association of University Extension Students (London), "was not a visit in the general sense of the term," but an informal meeting of students or other interested persons, at which Dr. Emil Reich attended "to receive questions from any of those present ('questions on subjects of any science whatever') and then to point out the books whence the desired information might be sought. Dr. Reich's aim was to give some idea of the methods to pursue and the facilities that are available in unearthing and assimilating the accumulated knowledge of the past. To know which books to go to for what, is the best knowledge a student can desire, and that is the science of bibliography.

"The interest taken in this experiment was evinced by the two hundred and more who were present, and by the variety of questions submitted to the 'Examiner.' At the end of an hour and a quarter Dr. Reich had not finished going through the batch of queries, and as each question was the occasion for individual explanation and comment respecting the books used in tracing it out, it will be seen that the afternoon was in reality devoted to a bibliographical lecture or demonstration.

"To use his own words, Dr. Reich desired to demonstrate 'that the masses of learning which have been accumulated in books, printed books, during the last five centuries, are not a pathless waste in which the explorer upon the track of knowledge is compelled to wander haphazard upon the off-hand chance of some day running across the information he requires; scholars have long ago reduced the chances of going astray to a minimum, and they can now hunt down their information with both rapidity and almost mathematical precision.'

"He then proceeded to hunt down his prey. The first question referred to the old theory of 'The discovery of America by the Chinese.' He first went direct to the bibliography of Cordier, the French *sinologue*, dealing exclusively with China. But supposing Cordier not to be known, the seeker has then to refer to the keystone of all bibliographical investi-

gation, the 'Manuel de bibliographie générale,' of M. Henri Stein.

"And so with the subsequent questions. Some occasioned the mention and use of the 'Subject-index of the printed books in the British Museum.' Another question meant reference to Kletke's bibliography of Prussian history, which contains, in addition to all that concerns such history in printed books, even the key to the unprinted material in the Berlin libraries—'when you have exhausted Kletke you may be satisfied that nothing has escaped you.'

"Dr. Reich then explained the nature of the German 'Jahrbücher.' And so the questions continued to exhaust the list of compilations that exist for the facility of reference—the handmaidens of bibliography. The success of this experiment will lead, let us hope, to the regular course of lectures on bibliography which Dr. Reich anticipates giving next year."

DESTRUCTION OF WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION RECORDS.

ON the morning of February 27 the Wisconsin state house, at Madison, was almost wholly destroyed by fire arising from a carelessly placed gas jet in a cloak room. The law library of the state supreme court, in the north wing, was saved almost intact; but the special libraries in the several state departments, some of which were quite excellent, were consumed. Librarians throughout the country will especially regret to learn of the practically complete loss sustained by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. With the exception of the travelling libraries in the field, and some travelling library cases and a considerable collection of unbound magazine files which were in the basement, the commission lost literally everything.

The commission has now been in existence for eight years, six of which have been of very active service. In this time large and useful collections have been made of plans, photographs, and half-tone engravings of library buildings throughout the country, library literature, bibliographies, books on library economy, bulletins, reports, blanks, collections of children's books, samples of bindings, library devices, and technical tools of every sort. All of these collections, many of which were thought to be the best extant, have been consumed. Of the travelling libraries of the commission, 20 were destroyed, having a total value of \$1000. The large private professional collections of Miss Cornelia Marvin, the library instructor, also were burned. A remarkably fine exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition had been prepared with great care and at much cost, and was packed in cases and ready for shipment; this is now ashes. Copy for a new edition of the suggestive purchasing list, which Miss Marvin had prepared for the state library commissions

of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Delaware, was lying on her desk, ready for the printer. This, together with copies of many of the books cited in the list, many of them of much value, went up in smoke, together with all of the records of the commission and much pending work, a large proportion of the latter in connection with the summer library school. The commission also loses the large and exceptionally valuable collection of public documents and kindred material for the study of public affairs—books, pamphlets, clippings, magazines, etc.—contained in the legislative reference library, which is conducted by Dr. Charles McCarthy in co-operation with the Wisconsin historical library, which latter institution also lost a few valuable books which had been loaned to the legislative library. In this legislative library had also been deposited the large technical documentary collections of the state commissioners of railroads, insurance, and statistics. Another important loss sustained by the free library commission was the almost total destruction of its clearing house department, in which were many tons of magazine files, many of them of much rarity and value, collected for the purpose of completing the magazine files of the small free libraries of the state; fortunately, a portion of this collection was in a basement room, and thus will probably emerge unscathed when the overtopping debris can be cleared away.

Although having lost all of their records, papers, collections and office equipment of every sort, the young women of the commission rose to the emergency with most commendable enterprise. Being promptly invited to the state historical library building, the commission's offices were installed therein without an hour's delay. By 10 a.m. three typewriting machines were at work; by 2 p.m. the commission had received from the state printer its first circular advising librarians of the loss, and asking for reports, blanks, etc., and all of them were mailed before the close of the business day. The legislative reference library has been allowed to remain at the state house, quartered with other departments in the undemolished north wing. The commission will continue its work in every department unabated; the summer library school will be held in the state historical library building, but will open June 13 instead of June 6, because of the coming jubilee of the state university, which will be held during the week commencing June 6.

The Wisconsin State Historical Library is to be cordially congratulated on the fact that it removed from the state house three years ago last autumn into its own fireproof building a mile away. The talk about moving the capital to Milwaukee, which has freely been indulged in by newspaper correspondents, is now generally regarded as unworthy of attention. The state constitution provides that the state university must be "at or near" the cap-

ital, and Milwaukee is 82 miles distant from Madison. The state has many millions of dollars invested in university buildings and grounds at Madison, besides the historical library building which could not now be replaced for a million. As both of these institutions would have to be moved to the neighborhood of a new capital, unless the constitution were amended—and this is conceded to be an impossibility—librarians may continue to address their mail to Madison when desiring to correspond either with the library commission or the state historical library.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.

Sidney Lee, in The Athenaeum, Feb. 13.

AN American scholar invites my opinion of a circular (now being widely distributed on the other side of the Atlantic) inviting subscriptions to an edition of Shakespeare of very exceptional character. The organization which is responsible for this enterprise calls itself "Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-the-Avon, England." Strange to say, the society pretends to no headquarters in this country; its address is a house in Boston, Mass. This Stratford-Boston institution takes "pleasure in announcing," I read in the circular, "one of the most important events in literature." There follows some surprising information of which nothing has yet been heard at home. "The committee," we are told, "appointed to present the Coronation gift to His Majesty King Edward VII., have decided to benefit the world's lovers of Shakespeare by reproducing the gift, which is the rarest and most priceless edition of Shakespeare in the world."

We are not told by what means this "Coronation gift" of "the most priceless edition of Shakespeare in the world" has fallen into the hands of this "Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-the-Avon" in Boston for purposes of reproduction. The further details supplied in the circular deepen the mystery. This royal work, we are informed, "contains all known and hitherto unknown material and curios, some in the possession of private collectors, others found only in the earliest editions, including, in a word, everything that has been stored away in different libraries and museums of the world for ages. Such as the Shakespeariana, containing the title-pages of early editions, Aubrey's Biographical account of Shakespeare, the only five authentic autographs of the great poet, play bills, old portraits, and among the illustrations reproductions of sculpture found in the temple Deadara, in upper Egypt." Certainly the devisers of this "Coronation gift" travelled far to make it complete.

The generosity of those who offer the American public a limited number of reproductions of this strangely contrived "Coronation gift" is indeed boundless. The Stratford-Boston Association proposes "for the purpose

of introduction. . . . to present to fifty subscribers to the edition a rare copy of Shakespeare's marriage bond, reproduced on satin." The exact character of this munificent offer is no more intelligible than what precedes it. We are not told wherein consists the rarity of the copy of the marriage bond, which is to be "reproduced on satin." Anybody can copy the document in the diocesan registry at Worcester; and it is no easy feat to make a copy rare.

Whoever wishes to take advantage of this Stratford-Boston-Shakespeare Memorial Association's magnificent proposals must, according to the circular, act "promptly [*sic*], as this offer will only be open for thirty days." The name and the address of the secretary are before me, but perhaps it is not prudent to disclose them here.

I understand that a good many associations of the same kind as the "Shakespeare Memorial Association of Stratford-on-the-Avon, England," with its exclusive headquarters in Boston, are promising the American public literary treasures of English workmanship as rare as this "Coronation gift" edition of Shakespeare. That circumstance seems to me to justify some public notice of such strange pretensions.

INFORMATION ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE DESIRED.

THE following report of the Committee on Libraries of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was presented by the chairman, Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, at the recent meeting of that body and is sent for publication to the JOURNAL:

"The assigned duty of this committee has been the preparation of a bibliography of woman suffrage. The work is in its primal stages and may require a year for completion. Over 400 titles have been secured, chiefly through the efforts of Miss Florence Spofford, of Washington, D. C., Miss A. E. Cameron, of New York City, and Miss Martha Scott Anderson, of Minneapolis, Minn. The remainder I obtained by correspondence with the state librarians throughout the United States. The major part of the work is yet to come. The desultory part was undertaken as a preliminary, in order to gather fragmentary reports, with a view to checking against lists already published. This will avoid much repetition later in the compilation.

"It has taken much time and some effort to collect these reports, but the correspondence has brought out some interesting facts. First, that no complete catalog of special subjects exists. Second, the paucity of suffrage literature available to library patrons. I am basing this opinion on state library replies to my letters of inquiry. Here are some of the answers received from libraries:

"We have no published catalog, and I am not informed as to the same containing any

publications bearing on the subject mentioned.'

"Our state library collection of works on woman's suffrage is limited in size, consisting of five volumes. . . . There has been no catalog of the state library printed in 50 years.

"Our library has nothing on the woman suffrage question other than government documents, all of which contain the usual matter published when a bill is before Congress. I wish we had a better report to make to you. We are now moving our library into new metal stacks, after which we shall begin to catalog. Although the collection is 35 years old, it has never been classified, as our old quarters were too crowded to admit of it.

"No publications on the subject of woman suffrage.'

"No special catalog and therefore cannot tell. Use the card system.' (Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, of Philadelphia, donated three volumes of history of woman suffrage. I placed them in this library myself, and have the acknowledgment by a former librarian in my possession now.—I. P.-B.)

'One state lists 25 titles, exclusive of pamphlets, and says:

"We presume you are preparing a list for publication, and if so we would be pleased to receive a copy by gift or purchase when issued.'

"One state sends seven titles, another 18 and another 22.

"We know of nothing in our library, but something may be available after we have completed our general catalog.'

"We have no list of the books or publications in our library that treat on woman suffrage, consequently we cannot comply with your request.'

"These and like replies are an argument in themselves for a bibliography. Students and clubs desiring information for debates on woman suffrage are unable to obtain such at many libraries, and librarians do not appear to be of service in suggesting helpful sources.

"We are indebted to Mr. Ames, of the Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pa., and to Mr. Beer, of New Orleans, La., for valuable advice. We ask the co-operation of librarians generally, assuring them of our gratitude and appreciation of friendly interest.

IDA PORTER BOYER, *Chairman,*
"Columbia, Pa.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE 1904 meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held in Toronto Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5. Some of the topics for discussion are "Library buildings in Ontario," "Co-operation of library and school," "How to deepen public interest in the library." Some distinguished Canadian writers including J. Macdonald Oxley and W. A. Fraser, will deliver addresses.

THE GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.) FREE LIBRARY.

IN presenting to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL a picture of the proposed Carnegie building for the Gloversville Free Library, it may be of interest to review briefly the development and growth of that library and mention also the work done which has made this progress possible.

Gloversville, a manufacturing town, shares with all such places their common characteristic, that by far the largest proportion of its inhabitants are busy workers at the local industries, which consist chiefly in the production of gloves, glove leather and glove cutting implements. The young men and women thus employed in the daytime make honest efforts for self-education, and for this reason alone there has always been a demand for books. After various attempts at small society libraries, the present institution was founded in 1880. Like most others in those days it was a subscription library, the annual fee being \$1. The library was opened with 3980 volumes and though the subscription was gradually reduced as low as 25 cents per annum, the library could not reach all those for whose benefit it has been intended. After various struggles the library was finally made free. This alone had the effect of bringing books to those who desired them and needed them most.

The library co-operated with the schools from its beginning and has been among the pioneers in this field. A description of this work is given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 8:297.

Due attention has also been given continuously to all other educational interests of the city, like Sunday-schools and literary clubs. The local industries have also been aided by the library by bringing books relating to them before its readers. In fact it may be said that there has been at no time a local movement of any importance for which the library has not at once provided books and periodicals. Thus the library has grown in popularity. In 1881 the circulation was 17,000, while the present issue of books amounts to over 75,000; the number of inhabitants during this time has grown from 10,000 to nearly 20,000, and the number of books in the library is 22,073. For a more exact statement regarding the work of the library reference is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL, 20:45; 22:77; 23:612.

The citizens of Gloversville have always given most liberal support to the library, fully appreciating its value, and thus it came that Gloversville was the first of the smaller cities of the state that levied a tax for the support of a free library; in fact the law providing subsidies for the libraries in the smaller cities and villages of the state, originated here. In appreciation of the work of this library public-spirited men and women have remembered it by rich bequests which at the present time amount to over \$125,000.

When in 1901 the officials of the library made a request of Mr. Carnegie for a building, he offered \$25,000 which appropriation he increased to \$50,000, after having been made acquainted with the work and needs of the institution. Naturally the usual conditions had to be met and the common council voted a tax levy of \$5,000 without delay. The citizens raised nearly \$12,000 for the purchase of a site. These gifts, varying from five cents to \$1,000 have again given evidence of the readiness with which they are willing to support their library.

The accepted plans were drawn by Mr. Albert Randolph Ross, of New York, the builder of the Carnegie libraries at Washington, D. C., Columbus, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., and many others. The plot being situated upon the corner of two equally prominent streets the architect utilizes this for a central entrance which he makes accordingly quite ornamental and artistic. Entering the building through the vestibule leading into the delivery room, which receives all its light from the sky-light in the dome, we are at once at the center of the building. Here every portion of the building is equally distant from the delivery desk, which makes supervision very easy as all parts are visible and everybody coming and going must pass the desk. Directly opposite the delivery desk are the stairs leading to the upper story.

The portions extending on either side of the delivery room form wings of equal dimensions in which are situated the reading rooms, each 36 x 24. They have large windows on three sides and will have sufficient light at all times. From these reading rooms on each side of the building are two smaller rooms, one intended as librarian's office and the other for a standard library with free access to the shelves. From these rooms there are entries into the book rooms.

The book room on the first floor, which is a continuation of the delivery room, will have a capacity of 28,500 volumes in each level, and as there are four levels there will be a total capacity in all the rooms of 115,200 volumes.

On the second floor there are two class rooms, a lecture room and two reading rooms. The basement has two rooms which may be finished off in the future for reading rooms, a room for the staff, a janitor's room, a place for the heating apparatus, etc.

The materials to be used are for the exterior, granite steps and approaches, hard blue limestone basement walls from the grade to the level of the first floor, and a light colored pressed brick and terra cotta superstructure, in treatment of color and texture to recall old marble, the whole surmounted with a metal roof; the four free standing columns at the main entrance will be white Vermont marble monoliths. The building will be heated by steam, including its plant, and it will be wired for electric lighting and piped for gas.

A. L. P.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss Margaret A. Schmidt, 1503 Powell street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

The monthly meeting of the Library Association of California was held at the Oakland Carnegie Library, Friday, Feb. 12, 1904, President Joy Lichtenstein presiding.

Three papers were read, each followed by a general discussion. The first paper, on "A comparison of some charging systems in general use," was by Miss Mary E. Hyde, of the California Academy of Sciences. It consisted of a technical comparison and explanation of the Columbia, Browne, and Newark charging systems, being the most widely known ones in use at the present day. The merits of each of the varied methods of giving out books and keeping track of them were dwelt upon. Suggestions were made for modifications of these systems to suit the special needs of individual libraries.

Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck read the second paper. Her subject was "Bulletin work in libraries." She said in part:

"Bulletins in libraries are especially valuable in the children's department. The holiday season is an appropriate time for bulletins. Children enjoy such things as bright references to the festival periods.

"Birthdays of great men, authors, statesmen, etc., serve as occasions for bulletins. Lists of books on the men in question often succeed in getting the children to read volumes they would otherwise neglect. The ladder system is a very good method. Graded lists of books are posted. A child begins at the bottom and reads the books through to the top. When he has read them all, his name is placed on the honor roll.

"Attractive picture bulletins, too, often succeed in having the adult aimless fiction reader take up a line of more educating literature."

Mr. J. C. Rowell, of the state university, gave a talk on "Mutual helpfulness." "In our profession," said Mr. Rowell, "we must be helpful, else we have no business to be behind a delivery desk. The librarian is supposed to know everything, or at least be able to point out the source of information desired. He should be well acquainted with printing, bibliography, etc., and also have executive ability. A librarian should be a lover of books—to feel that they have a soul and be able to impart this feeling to others."

President Lichtenstein told of the proposals the executive committee had made to induce the smaller libraries to join the state association. It is proposed to issue at stated intervals a printed bulletin containing papers read at the monthly meetings, guides to libraries, lists of books concerning California, etc.

An annual conference of three days was suggested, to be held in connection with the state teachers' meetings. Then it would be worth while for the librarians of the smaller scattered libraries to attend the gathering.

The March meeting will be held in San Francisco, when the general subject of "Book-buying" will be discussed.

M. A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Jonathan Trumbull, Otis Library, Norwich.

Secretary: Miss Laura F. Philbrook, Middletown.

Treasurer: Miss C. Belle Maltbie, Falls Village.

The 13th annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Feb. 5, in the Public Library, Derby. The morning session was opened by an address of welcome by E. S. Gordy, one of the board of directors, who spoke of the new library building, recently presented to the city by Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood, as a memorial to their son.

After the secretary's report, Willis K. Stetson of the New Haven Public Library read the report of a committee of ten on Connecticut bibliography, appointed at the last meeting. This committee recommended the systematic collection of material on publications relating to Connecticut, and the appointment of a standing committee to carry on the work. The report was accepted, and Mr. Stetson made the chairman of a committee to decide on funds for the work.

After the reports of the treasurer and the committee for nomination of officers had been accepted, the question of open shelves was discussed. Miss Dortha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, spoke of her six years' experience in a library of 7000 books. In this time, only 14 books had been lost, and the speaker believed that access to the shelves had helped readers more than anything else. Miss Josephine Heydrick of the Pequot Library, Southport, defined the three degrees of intimacy between the public and books as first, where no books are on open shelves, second, where certain classes may be handled, and third, where all are for free use. In her own library, ten years ago, only reference books were allowed to be used by the public; then revolving cases were filled with children's books of which only one has been lost in nine years. Another case was given up to new non-fiction and books upon current topics, and on the opening of the new stack room, 1300 volumes of novels were placed on open shelves. Only two of these have been lost. The open shelf books are marked with a red star for the first six months, and with a different color afterwards. Mr. Stetson reported that the open shelf system had been in use at the New Haven Public Library since June, 1895, and that 90 per cent. of

readers get their own books, the other ten per cent. preferring to have them selected by the assistants. There is no time or money saved, the books needing much re-arrangement. Some books are stolen, but the loss does not amount to two per cent. and many of the missing volumes are text books and trade manuals. As much supervision as possible is given to books of these classes. Of 29 heads of libraries present, 17 have open shelves, nine permit readers to go to a selection of the books and three allow no access to the shelves.

"Recent criticisms of public libraries" were reviewed and answered by Mr. Henry M. Whitney, of Branford, in a forceful and caustic talk. He referred especially to the remarks of Brooks Adams, in his "New empire," to a recent article in *The Lamp*, and to the strictures of Gerald Stanley Lee, and pointed out that such critics as Mr. Adams and Mr. Lee never offer suggestions as to what a library should do, but wish it to be a quiet spot for their own use alone. Librarians, he thought, will bear comparison with members of all other professions, including lawyers, physicians and statesmen.

After luncheon, served in the parlors of the Second Congregational Church, the afternoon session was opened by the announcement of the following standing committee on Connecticut bibliography: Rev. F. B. Dexter of Yale University, Rev. W. H. Holman of Southport, James Terry of New Haven, W. J. James of Wesleyan University, A. C. Bates of the Connecticut Historical Society, F. B. Gay of the Watkinson Library, George S. Godard of the State Library, H. M. Whitney of the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford. The committee was authorized to make expenditures not exceeding \$50.

"Librarians and schools" were the subject of a prolonged discussion, opened by Miss Helen Sperry, of Waterbury, and a paper on the subject was read by Mr. W. F. Gordy, of Hartford. Mr. Gordy referred especially to the difficulty of forming a taste for literature in many of our common schools, on account of the large number of foreign born children who enter them at 12 to leave at 14. The officers in charge were re-elected for another year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyright.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: W. S. Burns, Jr., Office of Documents.

The association has issued a "Handbook," dated February, 1904, (26 p. T.), as a neatly printed pamphlet, giving constitution, lists of former and present officers, of members and of papers read at the successive meetings. The membership now comprises 168 persons, of whom 77 are men.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Katharine L. Sharp, University of Illinois Library, Champaign.

Secretary: Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Florence M. Beck, Normal School Library, Charleston.

The ninth annual meeting of the association will be held at Decatur, April 20-21, 1904.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. H. J. Howe, Marshalltown.

Secretary: Miss Miriam Carey, Burlington.

Treasurer: M. H. Douglas, Grinnell.

It is announced that the 15th annual meeting of the association will be held in St. Louis, at the time of the meeting of the American Library Association. Sessions will be held on the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19-20, one session being for business matters, and for the discussion of topics of especial importance and interest to Iowa library workers, and the other for round table discussions. There will also be arranged a social evening at the Iowa building. Members are urged to attend all sessions of the A. L. A., which will take the place of a special state association program of papers and addresses.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Public Library, Manchester.

Secretary: Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia.

Treasurer: Miss Lydia S. Coleman, Public Library, Newington.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Plymouth on Feb. 11, 1904. Sessions were held in Livermore hall, of the Normal School building, in the desire to interest students in the co-operative work of libraries and schools, which was the main topic of the meeting. The first session was opened at 3.30 p.m., with a short address of welcome by Mr. J. E. Klock, principal of the school, who said that at the present time the vital question in education is not "How to teach reading," but "What to read."

After response by the president and the transaction of routine business, a paper on "How to encourage good reading" was presented by Mr. Charles W. Bickford, superintendent of schools of Manchester. This was a simple, practical account of work done in three schools of different character. "In two of the schools the instructors were high school teachers—widely read women, who tried to interest the children in good books. In the first school were from 23 to 27 pupils of all grades—some French who could speak no word of English. Their homes were far from ideal, and they found there no inspiration for better things. In this school I found a piano furnished by the teacher, and an

array of books, including 'Robinson Crusoe,' Æsop's fables, lives of Jefferson and William Penn, Grimm's fairy tales, 'Macbeth,' 'Merchant of Venice,' Longfellow, 'Knickerbocker's history of New York,' and several United States histories. These books, save perhaps the Knickerbocker history, were read, well read. The pupils were allowed to take the books home for their parents to read, and many did so. The second school was a partially graded one. Here *St. Nicholas*, *Youth's Companion*, *Girl's Companion*, and *World's Work* were subscribed for, and the books were 'Hiawatha,' 'Pictures and stories of animals,' Irving's 'Sketch book,' Harper's 'Young folks,' Scott's 'Tales of a grandfather,' and King's 'Geographical reader.' The teacher reported that at first the pupils would not read. The books were there two months and none of the children were at all interested, so the teacher tried the 'to be continued in our next' plan. She read part of a story and then refused to finish it, and as she aroused their curiosity and they were eager to finish it for themselves the effect has been very great. The third school was a full graded city school, where there was a systematic attempt to interest the children in good literature. . . . Here, as elsewhere, the attempt was to stimulate the desire of the child for good reading, but also not to begin so high that the pupils could not master it. To the child good reading is that which interests; to the teacher it is that which leads the reader to something higher. The thing to do is to create an appetite and then feed it."

In the discussion Miss Blanchard made a plea for some kind of library instruction in the schools, urging that pupils should be familiarized with catalogs and indexes. Mr. Foss said that the spirit of New Hampshire had always been right, but she could not do what she would like because of lack of funds. Library trustees as a rule have no conception of the amount of money that is needed to run a library, and they do not listen to any suggestion which involves the library in aiding the schools.

"Co-operation between school and library" was the next general subject, opened by Miss Carlena Prescott, of the Normal School, who dealt with the theory of the matter, reciting the objections of extra burden upon child and teacher, and giving the answer that in the long run there is no burden but greater ease and better work on both sides. The sort of books most desirable in a small school collection was also considered. Miss Mary Dennett, of the Concord Public Library, spoke of practical efforts at co-operation, and a little time was given to discussion.

"Second impressions of English libraries" was the title of a paper by Miss H. L. Jackson, of the Berlin Free Public Library, dealing particularly with the public library of Peterboro and the Bodleian library. The former, though located on the outskirts of the town, in

a one-story stone building, somewhat chilling and cheerless in appearance, was forbidding in exterior only; the attendants were found attentive and agreeable and the library appeared to be doing effective work. At the Bodleian Library the impression was less favorable. The catalog is made up of "books about 24 inches square and four or five inches thick, which are really scrap books, in which are pasted the slips describing the books. In the absence of a letter of introduction to the officials scant attention was shown by the attendants." On the whole, it was thought that "with few exceptions English libraries are clean, well kept institutions, the librarians pleasant and ready to offer their services to all who have use for them. They are somewhat behind us in methods of administration." The classification in most English libraries is very unsatisfactory, generally with alphabetic classes in which books are numbered consecutively as purchased, "the result a confused jumble of books of each class heaped together, as it were, indiscriminately, with no possibility of all the books in one subject or by one author being together. Open shelves seem to be almost unknown, and with such a chaotic classification they would of course be out of the question."

At the evening session "Children's literature" was discussed by Miss Garland, of the Dover Public Library, who had prepared for distribution a list of books in this class, upon which she made running comment. Mr. Channing Folsom spoke of "The public library as a part of the public educational system," basing his remarks on the state law which makes library maintenance mandatory. The great question, he thought, was to get co-operation in the villages where the library is open only a small part of the time. "To have the school authorities recognized in the management of the library could not fail to bring about greater co-operation and usefulness for both departments." Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville, Mass., spoke on "The library, the school and the home," which constituted "a moral and spiritual trinity," and described the methods used in Somerville for supplying all public schools with books for pupils and teachers, and for sending books direct to homes by a special delivery service. He emphasized the necessity of bringing the library into actual contact with all elements of the community, and making it an influence in the lives of the citizens, meeting varied demands with broad catholicity.

The meeting was fairly well attended, and the subject appeared to be received with interest by the students and staff of the normal school. The officers were re-elected for another year, as follows: President, Miss F. Mabel Winchell, City Library, Manchester; vice-presidents, F. S. Jenkins, Public Library, Pittsfield, and Miss Mary Bartlett Harris, Public Library, Warner; secretary, Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia; and treasurer, Miss Lydia S. Coleman, Langdon Library, Newington.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Hon. Harlan P. Bird, Wausau, Wis.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Marx, Public Library, Sheboygan.

Treasurer: Miss Clara Kunst, Public Library, Antigo.

The 14th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held at Milwaukee, Feb. 22-23, 1904. In preparing the program for this meeting it was the design of the committee to limit the number of subjects considered, so that there might be time for full and free discussion. The two important subjects chosen were "Co-operation with schools" and "Library extension for small and large libraries."

The first session of the meeting was held in the museum lecture room of the Milwaukee Public Library, on the afternoon of February 22, with President P. V. Lawson in the chair. Fifty members of the association were present, representing the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and 24 libraries, including the state historical library, two normal school libraries, two college libraries and 19 public libraries.

In his opening address the president spoke with regret of the absence of Dr. Peckham on account of illness. The announcement of the improved health of Mr. F. A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was received with great pleasure by all present.

The greater part of the afternoon was occupied by a symposium, under the leadership of Miss Julia E. Elliott, of Marinette, on the subject, "How small and large libraries may co-operate with the public schools."

In preparation for this symposium Miss Elliott sent to 40 libraries in Wisconsin the following questions:

1. Are special cards issued to teachers?
 - (a) How many books are issued on teachers' cards?
 - (b) What is the time limit for books so issued?
2. Are reference lists made for schools?
3. Are children taught the use of the library?
4. Are talks given to teachers?
5. Is reference work done with children at the library?
6. Does the library furnish school duplicate collections?
7. Does the librarian talk to children in the school room?
8. Is there a story hour for children at the library?
9. Does the librarian receive the co-operation of the superintendent of schools and of teachers?
10. What obstacles are met in attempts to co-operate with schools?
11. What special methods are used?

Responses to these questions received from 36 libraries showed that in one way or another all were making an effort to co-operate with schools. Miss Elliott considered the questions in order, giving briefly the reports which she had received from the different libraries, and nearly every member present contributed to the discussion which followed each question. Excellent suggestions were made by Miss Olsen, a teacher

in the Milwaukee public schools, who asked if teachers always knew whether or not they were infringing on the librarian's time. She said that teachers were often reluctant to make demands of a librarian because they were not informed as to methods.

It was the general opinion of those present that the most satisfactory work a library can do is that for the public schools, and the fact was brought out that nearly all libraries in Wisconsin are doing good work in this direction. Many of those present realized that much more might be accomplished, and others that their methods might be greatly improved. In considering the obstacles that have been met and overcome in developing this work, it was shown that many of the "lions in the way" would disappear with the exercise of tact on the part of the librarian.

By three o'clock in the afternoon all the belated trains had reached Milwaukee and every member who could be present was in attendance. The secretary then called the roll by libraries, to which a representative from each library responded by giving briefly "Plans for future work." The fact that "hopes," "dreams," and "air castles" entered largely into some of these plans made them all the more interesting.

Before the close of the afternoon session Mr. F. W. Faxon, chairman of the American Library Association travel committee, gave information in regard to arrangements for the national meeting of the A. L. A. in St. Louis next October.

The evening session was held in the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library, where the members of the association listened with great pleasure to Miss Marie L. Shedlock, of London, who spoke on "Story-telling in the library." This address was followed by an informal social hour.

Tuesday morning, February 23, an excursion to Racine was made by trolley, and an opportunity was given to inspect the beautiful new library building, a gift of Mr. Carnegie. The building is barely completed and is not yet open to the public.

At the closing session of the meeting, held in the lecture room of the Racine Library, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Hon. H. P. Bird, of Wausaukee; vice-president, Miss Mary L. Stillman, Milwaukee Public Library; secretary, Miss Bertha Marx, Sheboygan Public Library; treasurer, Miss Clara L. Kunst, Antigo Public Library.

After the election of officers Miss L. E. Stearns conducted a round table on "Library extension." The first topic considered was "Library advertising" in its various forms—by means of placards in public places, printed bulletins of new books, lists of books published in the newspapers, annotated lists, library notes furnished regularly to local papers. In regard to lists it was generally agreed that short lists published frequently were of more value than long lists published at longer intervals.

Other topics discussed were branches and stations, travelling libraries, sending books to Sunday-schools, extending privileges to rural communities, library clubs and neighborhood libraries. Several original methods of extending the library's usefulness were mentioned; in Baraboo, for instance, the librarian sends reading matter to "Ringlingville," the winter quarters of Ringling Brothers' circus, and in Madison the librarian furnishes books for the use of the caddies at the golf grounds.

The entire meeting was most informal, and its object—to give opportunity for the discussion of practical problems and to promote acquaintance among members of the association—was fully realized.

EMILY TURNER, *Secretary.*

Library Clubs.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Susan Hutchinson, Brooklyn Institute Museum Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Davis, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library.

The 21st regular meeting of the club was held at the building of the Long Island Historical Society, on Thursday afternoon, February 18. Miss Hutchinson presided, and an audience of over seventy people was present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved and four new members admitted to the club.

The formal program was a short one, as an exhibition of some of the society's choicest books had been prepared for view after the meeting. The first number was a sketch of the Long Island Historical Society, written and read by Miss Toedteberg, the librarian. The society made a modest beginning in two rooms, nearly 41 years ago. Gifts flowed in from all directions, many in the form of endowments for the purchase of books on certain subjects, until now the society owns its building and a valuable library of over 70,000 volumes. This collection is very rich in genealogy and Americana, and numbers among its treasures such books as the Cabinet of the King, Baron Taylor's France, Audubon's Birds and the Madrid Gallery, as well as some beautiful manuscript books of hours and choir books.

Mr. Alexander Black then gave an outline of his conclusions, drawn from a study of history, in regard to the influence of the Dutch in Manhattan and Long Island. At the time of our colonial period, the Dutch were 200 years in advance of the rest of Europe in matters of education. Holland was the refuge of the Pilgrims, as well as of the Belgians and French who sought intellectual freedom. There the democratic spirit was fostered, and through the Dutch, Belgian and French colonists it was brought to New York. The speaker felt that this in-

fluence had not been fully recorded in our historical literature.

This address was followed by an explanation of the work of the City History Club with boys and girls by Mrs. K. B. Spaulding, a teacher for the club. She gave an interesting exposition of the methods of instruction and the results already obtained in establishing ideals of good citizenship as well as in giving a knowledge of local history. Her talk called forth many questions from the audience, and there was a general feeling that libraries might do much in the way of co-operation with the work of the City History Club.

The meeting was then adjourned to give the club an hour for social intercourse and time to look at the beautiful books arranged for that purpose in the library.

MARY L. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Edwin White Gaillard, New York Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Miller, Equitable Life Insurance Library, 120 Broadway.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, Teachers' College Library.

The annual dinner of the club was held on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at the rooms of the Aldine Association, Fifth avenue and 18th street. About 80 members and guests were present. The speakers included Mr. Herbert Putnam, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Marguerite Merington, Mr. Burges Johnson and Mr. C. Alex. Nelson.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Robert P. Bliss, Bucknell Library, Chester, Pa.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Louise F. Buhrman, Philadelphia Normal School.

The third regular meeting of the season was held on Monday, Feb. 8, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. After brief transaction of business, including a vote that the president be requested to appoint a nominating committee to report at the annual meeting in May, the evening was devoted to a round table discussion on "Reference books, reliable and unreliable." This is fully reported elsewhere in the present issue.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Springfield.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth C. Ray, Public Library, Holyoke.

Treasurer: Miss Abbie Montague, Sunderland.

One of the most successful institutes of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was

held at Athol on Feb. 25. After a few words of welcome from L. B. Caswell, trustee of the Athol Library, Miss Mary Baright, of the North Adams Normal School, gave a paper on "What books will do for children." She said that children should be taught to love a few books, and should especially be familiarized with myths, ballads, historical stories, and biography. G. H. Danforth, superintendent of schools of Greenfield, spoke on "Co-operation between libraries and schools." He said that the library may make every school-room a branch station, and the teacher circulate books among her scholars. But the library should not stop with going to the schools, it should seek to draw in the children, and if it is not possible to give them a room for themselves they should at least be allotted a little corner of their own. It was suggested that annotations on the card catalog might prevent the aimless reading which many children do. After an animated discussion, the meeting adjourned and a supper was served by the Pythian Sisterhood.

At the evening session the first paper was by Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield City Library, on "Modern library methods," emphasizing the freedom, hospitality and helpfulness that should characterize library administration. Rev. J. D. Reid, of Springfield, closed the session with an address on "The inspiration of books."

The regular winter meeting of the club was held at Northampton on Feb. 11. In the absence of the president Mrs. Hawks, Mr. Wellman, of the Springfield City Library, presided. The address of welcome was given by President Seelye, of Smith College, and after transaction of routine business, Miss Medlicott, of Springfield, opened the discussion of "Reference work." Miss Blakely, of Mount Holyoke, spoke especially of reference work in a college library. She said that in a college the instructors do the lion's share of the reference work, for they refer the student to certain books and prepare lists on special subjects. The librarian works with the instructors, and endeavors to keep in touch with the various courses. "The college librarian should be interested in people, responsive to their needs, scholarly in her taste and an archaeologist among books." "Reference work at the Forbes Library" was described by Miss Beers, of that library; and Mr. Thompson, of Amherst, spoke on "Use of public documents in library work." At the close of the morning session, the college buildings were visited, and luncheon was served by the Ladies' Guild of the Edwards Church. The afternoon session was opened with an address by James Walter Crook, of Amherst, on "Some problems in sociology as treated in modern writers." Miss Hubbard, instructor in English literature at Smith College, read the final paper of the program, on "Best authorities in English and American literature."

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

In addition to the regular work of the winter term, the students of the training school and the children's librarians are having a course of instruction in parliamentary law under the direction of an expert. The work is of a very practical nature, the principal object of the course being to enable the students to speak easily and in order at library association meetings.

On January 5 and 6 Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, gave two lectures on "The work of the Buffalo Public Library in its children's rooms and in the city schools" and "Library spirit," and on the afternoon of the 6th Mrs. Elmendorf conducted a round table for the children's librarians and students in the Training School.

On January 29 and 30 Miss Alice B. Kroeger, director of the Drexel Institute Library School, gave two lectures before the training school on "The reference department and the reference librarian" and "The place of the library in technical education."

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, director of the Library School of the University of Illinois, gave two lectures on February 2 and 3. Her subject was "The evolution of the book," and both lectures were illustrated with stereopticon views.

On Feb. 19 Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, vice-director of the New York State Library School, gave two talks on "The principles of book selection," and on Feb. 20 an illustrated lecture on "The presidents of the American Library Association."

MABEL A. FROTHINGHAM,
Secretary Training School.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Chautauqua Library School will hold its annual course from July 9 to Aug. 19, 1904, with Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., as resident director. Technical instruction in the general field of library economy will be supplemented by lectures from H. L. Elmendorf, and A. L. Peck; ten lectures will also be given by Melvil Dewey, general director of the course; and the teaching staff will comprise, besides Miss Hazeltine, Miss Mary E. Robbins, of Simmons College, Miss Mary L. Davis, of Pratt Institute Library, and Miss Harriet Peck, of the New York State Library School. The class is limited to 40 students and application for admission should be made before June 15. All inquiries should be addressed to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Indiana Public Library Commission will conduct again this year a summer school for librarians at Winona Lake, Ind., during the six weeks July 4 to August 13. Miss Anna R. Phelps, instructor for the commission, will be in charge, assisted by Miss Sabra W. Vought, librarian of the University of Tennessee, who will give special instruction in reference work and bibliography. Miss Ida Mendenhall, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School will be one of the teaching staff, taking charge of instruction in library work with schools. Miss Plummer, director of the Pratt school, will give several special lectures during the term. Applications should be sent to Miss Merica Hoagland, Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The fourth annual session of the Iowa Summer Library School will be held at the State University at Iowa City, under the auspices of the Iowa Library Commission, June 18 to July 30, 1904.

As in former sessions, the instruction in cataloging and classification will be given by Miss Esther Crawford, of the Public Library, Cleveland, O., and the special course in library work with children will be given by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, children's librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lectures on general library subjects will be given by the director and by visiting librarians. Information regarding the school may be obtained from the director, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The summer course of 1904 on reference work and bibliography, will open Thursday morning, May 19, and close Thursday afternoon, June 30. All summer students who can arrange to do so should plan to attend the library institute to be held in Albany, May 17 and 18.

Miss Mary L. Sutliff's many friends will be glad to know that her health is gradually but steadily improving under the genial skies of California and that she will probably resume her work as instructor in the school next October.

The cataloging course is being given this year by Miss Corinne Bacon, of the class of 1903, who has been intimately associated with Miss Sutliff in catalog revision and who with her spent a little time in special study of the Library of Congress Catalogue Division. For seven years Miss Bacon was first assistant in the New Britain (Ct.) Public Library.

Miss Grace F. Leonard who received a diploma with honor from this school in 1895 had previously taken a partial course in Brown University. Since 1895, while assistant librarian at the Athenæum in Providence,

she has completed her course at Brown and received the degree of Ph.B. The University of the State of New York has therefore conferred upon her the degree of B.L.S.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The second term at Simmons College began Feb. 9. This term the second-year students are studying the Cutter Expansive Classification with Miss Abby L. Sargent.

During the first term Prof. Walker, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave two lectures on "Paper making and testing," and Prof. Bartlett, of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, three lectures on "Book illustrating."

Several of the students are doing apprentice work in nearby libraries, and others are in charge of the children's reading rooms of various college settlements.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Acting Director.*

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

CLARK UNIVERSITY. Proceedings and addresses at the public opening of the library building of Clark University, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1904. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press, [1904.], 42 p. il. O.

The addresses included are by Samuel S. Green, Carroll D. Wright, President Arthur T. Hadley, and President G. Stanley Hall. There are excellent illustrations of the exterior and interior of the new building, and the admirable address of the librarian, Louis N. Wilson, on "The aims of the library and its new building," is given in full. A report of the meeting of college librarians, held in connection with the exercises, is appended, and there is a brief technical "description of the building." The university is to be congratulated upon the excellence of this memorial pamphlet.

The *Library* for January, though decidedly belated, is an interesting number. It opens with a full and most sympathetic memorial sketch of the late Robert Proctor, by his friend and associate A. W. Pollard. "Recent foreign literature" is reviewed, and the bookseller's side of the "net" books question is presented by Robert MacLehose. Other contributions are: "The Perceval legend in literature," by Jessie L. Weston; "Watermarks in paper," by Gilbert R. Redgrave; and "Public utilization of existing libraries," by James Duff Brown.

The *Library Association Record* for February is largely devoted to the papers on branch libraries read at the Leeds conference of the L. A. U. K. They include "Branch libraries, their number and cost," by Charles W. Sutton; "The planning of branch libraries,"

by Frank J. Burgoyne, with four suggestive plans, all of which are interesting, although requiring more attendants for supervision than the later American types; and "Branch libraries, administration and relations with central library," by Franklin T. Barrett. There is also a rather rambling paper on "The selection of scientific books," by Basil Anderton, supplemented by the list of "Best books of 1902," in useful arts, exhibited at the Leeds meeting; and the usual review and news departments.

The *Library World* for February contains a short article on "The public library in its relation to the technical school," by Arthur Tait, recommending the allotment of a room for technical studies, and the provision by the library of a collection of lantern slides; suggestions "On the improvement of old libraries," by Edward Green, mainly in the line of weeding out unnecessary duplicates and reclassifying; and a brief sketch of "The library of the University of London," by Ernest A. Baker.

LOCAL.

Baltimore. Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. The fire of Feb. 7-8 in Baltimore destroyed the historic Maryland Institute building, and with it its library of over 20,000 volumes.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (21st rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 2882; total 55,154. Issued, home use 79,230; reading room use 18,690. 2323 cards were issued to subscribers during the year.

Boston, Mass. Frederick H. Bates, of Hyde Park, whose thefts of books from libraries of Boston and vicinity were noticed in Feb. L. J., was sentenced to the state reformatory for three years on Feb. 23, by Judge Aiken, in the Superior Criminal Court. There was no defence, the prisoner pleading guilty to the indictment against him.

Boston (Mass.) Athenaeum. (Rpt. 1903.) Added 6163; total 213,022. Expenditures for books and binding amounted to \$11,985.41. Issued 56,980.

Important accessions of the year are noted. The work of transferring the entries in the printed catalog to cards is being carried on by the Library Bureau, outside of the library building; this has been considered necessary on account of the ever-increasing proportion of titles not included in the printed catalogs, and the necessity of consulting two records in order to secure all available material on a subject. In April the library received a bequest of \$10,000 from the late Robert Charles Billings, the income to be devoted to the purchase and printing of books.

The plans made for a new building, resulting from the purchase in 1901 of property on Arlington street, suitable for a site, seem to have been abrogated by action of the stockholders at a meeting on Dec. 17, when the

proposition to sell the present building and remove to the new site received 323 favorable and 338 unfavorable votes. At the same time the proposition "to make improvements and repairs in the present building, looking to its continued occupation and use from five to 20 years, and doubling its present capacity later when needed, and to make disposition of the Arlington street property either by sale or lease," received 349 favorable and 284 unfavorable votes.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. February was a month of examinations in this library. On Feb. 9 examinations were held for entrance to the apprentice class, and on Feb. 16 for entrance to the eligible lists of the library. At the apprentice class examination 62 applicants handed in papers, of whom 25 passed with a rating of 75 per cent. or more. The class organized for work on March 1 with Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department, in charge, and with 22 members, three of the successful candidates being unable to enter for personal reasons. The course will consist first of three weeks' theoretical instruction, seven hours daily, at library headquarters. Talks will be given by the president of the board of trustees, the chairman of the administration committee, and the chief librarian; all of the departmental heads of the library will tell the class of the work of their respective departments; and several of the branch librarians will tell of certain library "hobbies" of their own. The practical lectures and class work during these first three weeks will be chiefly in the hands of the superintendent of the cataloging department, and will include handwriting, classification, accessioning, shelf-listing, and cataloging. Visits will also be made to the libraries of neighboring cities. On April 1 apprentices will be scheduled at those branches where the facilities are the best for giving "all round" practice and training. The students will meet in class two days a week during April for further theoretical instruction, particularly in reference work. Beginning May 1 they will spend one month each in five different branches, continuing to meet one-half day a week as a class. F. B. H.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 23,672; total 208,960. Issued, home use 1,085,522 (net. incl. juv. .654 per cent.). New registration 9166; total cards in force 56,571. Receipts \$89,163.76; expenses \$88,956.34. Expenditures were in part as follows: books \$18,974.57; periodicals \$1637.31; binding \$6908.08; printing \$522.90; salaries \$45,446.35; delivery stations \$1015.40.

As usual, a compact, well-arranged report, showing wide activities. The work of the various departments is summarized, perhaps the most interesting feature of the report being the variety of agencies in use for distribution of books. There are 39 schools in

which class-room libraries are maintained containing in all 30,643 v., the circulation from these libraries reaching 309,874 v.; eight delivery stations, circulating 50,005 v.; and 108 travelling libraries sent to 33 fire stations, 5 Sunday-schools, 4 hospitals, 12 charitable institutions, clubs, teachers, homes, etc. To one of the night schools, largely attended by foreigners, one of the library assistants "took a bundle of library books and some application cards to the class. He kept this up one evening a week for four weeks. He had the hearty co-operation of the teacher, and when the school closed, explained to the young men how to use the library and its branches. He took 106 applications for cards, circulated 118 books, and many of the pupils are now regular borrowers."

From the open shelf department, of 18,792 v., the circulation was 243,436, an average turnover of 13. The children's department collection of 9174 v. had a circulation of 84,625. In this department there has been a marked increase in reference work. There has been good progress in the cataloging department, 26,000 cards having been added to the dictionary catalog, which now covers all books added since Aug. 1, 1898, and more than half of the books in the old library. "A full dictionary catalog was made for each of the new branches." In many departments the work is hampered by lack of room, but it is hoped that the removal of the Society of Fine Arts from its quarters in the library building to a new home will make improved conditions possible for the near future.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (46th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1903.) Added 4102; total 63,277. Issued, home use 172,155, of which 34,171 v. were local and branch delivery and 11,922 from the schools. Of the 126,062 v. issued from the main library .658 per cent. was fiction.

There are 13 local delivery stations, including one branch library, in operation. For this station service the issue of printed finding lists in special subjects is recommended as the card catalog is not available for readers who do not go to the main library. There have been several changes in the staff, and Mr. Gifford refers to his own acceptance of the librarianship of the St. Louis Mercantile Library.

Duluth (Minn.) P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 3028; total 37,989. Issued, home use 117,630. New cards issued 1945; cards in force 12,567.

Miss Katherine Ensign, who has had charge of the juvenile department, has resigned that position to take that of librarian of the Duluth Normal School Library. On Feb. 5 a library club was organized, composed of members of the Duluth and Superior libraries, both public and school. Miss Poirier, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, was made president, and Miss Eaton, of the Superior Normal School Library, secretary.

Harvard University L., Cambridge, Mass. (Rpt., 1902-3.) Added 33,260 v. (16,977 to college lib.), 15,391 pm.; total 639,655 (college lib., 415,928). By gift 7358 v. and 13,441 pm. were received. Total use of books 82,576, of which 59,611 were of books lent, the remainder being used in the building; over-night use of reading room 9288. It is noted that "loans have a tendency to diminish with the growth and use of department and special reference libraries, with the increase and improvement of club libraries in general, and with more free access to the shelves in the college library itself."

The most important fact in any consideration of the library is the great and increasing need of ampler quarters. This has been emphasized in the reports of the last few years, and Mr. Lane again gives it the first place in the present report, and urges the appointment of another special committee "to advise on certain fundamental questions"—a suggestion that has been duly carried out.

"The possible separation of 'live' and 'dead' books" is again referred to, and it is pointed out that careful observation of the work and demands of special students make it clear that "personal access to a classified collection of all the books in one or more sections of the library" is necessary in literary investigations. "The essentials to be preserved are three: *comprehensiveness*, so far as the individual library's resources extend; liberty of *personal access* to the books themselves on the part of advanced students; and *classification*, so that all the material of one kind can be found within a reasonable compass, and a serious waste of time be thus prevented. The saving of time is itself worth much, but more important is the fact that in many cases it would be practically impossible for the inquirer to learn from bibliographies or catalog what books he needs, and to have them picked out and brought to him one by one. He must be able himself to glance over large numbers of books in certain fields, in order to light upon the particular facts or references he wants. The process is strictly comparable to a naturalist's search for specimens. He cannot tell beforehand precisely where he will find what he seeks; he only knows the general character of the surroundings in which he is likely to find what will reward his pains. Patient searching is required of the student of history or literature as of the student of nature, and such searching can be carried on to advantage in a library only if all its resources are arranged after some systematic order and are directly accessible to the inquirer."

The year was "remarkable for the richness and variety of its gifts," notable among them being the valuable dramatic library of the late Robert W. Lowe, of London, presented by Mr. John Drew; a collection of literature gathered by Professor B  cher relating to Moli  re and Montaigne, supplemented

by early editions of the dramatists of Moli  re's time, including in all 2500 volumes and pamphlets, given by James H. Hyde; important additions to the Ottoman collection, from Professor Coolidge; and additions to the collections in Italian history, Dante, eighteenth century English literature, and early editions of the English Bible.

There has been an increase in the demand for cards of admission to the book stacks, 511 such cards having been issued to 366 persons, and used 6244 times. The increase in this use is deprecated, owing to the lack of space. In the main reading room and the various special reference libraries there are a total of about 63,000 volumes to which direct access may be had by all students.

The use of the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress has increased, about 16 per cent, of all cards added to the catalog being from this source; "the expense of the cards averages about 1-5 cents each, far less than the cost of the cards written by hand or printed in our own office." "The supply of cards is remarkably prompt, but naturally differs according to the character of the titles ordered."

The condition of the book fund for the last six years is shown in a table. For the year covered in the report \$32,565 were spent for books, of which \$7389 were for books ordered for the department libraries.

Kingston (N. Y.) P. L. Assoc. The new Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 22.

New York P. L. The new branch building at 224 East 125th street, Harlem, between Second and Third avenues, was opened with appropriate exercises on the afternoon of Monday, March 7. This is the third of the Carnegie branch buildings to be opened in New York city, the first being the Yorkville branch, opened in December, 1902, and the second the Chatham Square branch, opened in November last. The present building will be occupied by the branch that was originally established as the Harlem branch of the New York Free Circulating Library. This was opened at 2059 Lexington avenue on July 7, 1892, and after several removals was placed on April 28, 1899, in the three story building No. 218 East 125th street, where it has remained until the present time. On February 23, 1901, with the other branches of the New York Free Circulating Library, it became a branch of the New York Public Library, and is now one of the 22 branches, scattered throughout the city, that make up the circulation department of the Public Library. It has on its shelves 15,000 volumes and circulates 136,000 yearly. The building, which is from plans by McKim, Mead & White, has cost with equipment about \$80,000, exclusive of the site, which is furnished by the city. It is 50 feet front by 75 in depth, and has three stories and a basement. On the ground floor, which is reached through

a handsome vestibule on the west side of the building, is the general circulating department for adults with a reference library and reading-room. On the second floor is the children's circulating department with space for study and reading. On the third floor is the general periodical and newspaper reading-room, together with a comfortable suite of rooms to be occupied by the janitor. The basement contains the work-room, packing-room and ample space for storage besides the room containing the heating apparatus, consisting of a boiler for heating by hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems, with a separate apparatus for furnishing hot water throughout the building. An electric book lift runs from the work-room in the basement, through the adults' and children's rooms, in the reading-room on the third floor. On a mezzanine floor between the first and second stories, and accessible from a landing of the broad stairway, is a retiring room for the library staff with lockers and facilities for preparing luncheon.

The building is lighted throughout with electricity. The Guastavino vaulted fireproof construction is used. The front of the library is in the Italian style, whose absence of ornament, except for the elaborate cornice, makes it a very conspicuous object. It is characterized, like all the Carnegie buildings that have been erected up to this time, by three large arched openings on the ground floor, two of which are occupied by windows and the other by the entrance.

About ten more of the Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction. The next ones to be opened will probably be the one on East 67th street between First and Second avenues, and the one on the corner of 140th street and Alexander avenue in the borough of the Bronx.

New York Y. M. C. A. L. In a desire to reduce expenses the library appropriation has been cut almost in half, and the space at its disposal will be limited to one floor for both administration and public service. Mr. S. H. Berry, for six years past the librarian, has given up his connection with the library, and the salary list has been reduced. About two-thirds of the library has been rearranged and the books entered in the card catalog.

Nyack (N. Y.) F. L. The new Carnegie building was opened on Feb. 16, when a public reception was held in the afternoon and evening. The total cost of the building was \$15,597, of which Mr. Carnegie contributed \$15,000. The equipment cost \$1000, contributed by public subscription, and the site cost \$5000. There are 6500 v. in the library.

Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L. The presentation to the city of the beautiful library building, the gift of the late Frederick Clark Sayles, is fittingly commemorated in a fine memorial volume, devoted to "The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library," issued by the family of Mr.

Sayles and the library authorities (102 p. il. Q.). The volume, which is beautifully printed on fine paper, richly illustrated with portraits, views and plans, and artistically bound in pale gray and white, contains an historical sketch of the library, organized by the Pawtucket Library Association in 1852; the exercises and addresses at the dedication of the building, October 15, 1902; and a description of the building, which at the time of its opening was fully described in these columns. There are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Sayles, the librarian, Mrs. Sanders, and others concerned in the gift of the building, views of interior and exterior, floor plans, and several sketches of details of the decoration—the whole making a complete and worthy exposition of the fine building.

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum. (68th rpt. — year ending Sept. 28, 1903.) Added 1750; total 65,621. Issued, 50,466 (net, 32,768, of which 7789 were from the duplicate collection). No. shareholders 762.

The number of additions made during the year is the largest in the history of the library. Statistics of circulation in the various classes are given in tabulated form for every year since the opening of the present library in 1837. The reclassification and recataloging by the D. C. has been so far completed that the classification of accessions and circulation has now been changed to correspond with the new system. The duplicate pay collection of popular books has been continued as a regular department, having proved both satisfactory and profitable.

Portland (Me.) P. L. (15th rpt., 1903.) Added 3347; total 54,597. Issued, home use 87,318 (net, 62 per cent.; juv. books 12 per cent.); lib. use 15,470. Active card holders 5686. Visitors to reading and ref. rooms 55,660; visitors to young people's reading room 18,089.

The reorganization of the fiction department has been carried on, the whole collection being renumbered with the Cutter author numbers, and copy for a fiction finding list prepared.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1903.) Added 5889; total 121,128. Issued, home use 792,209, of which 425,300 were drawn from branches and stations; lib. use 250,373, of which 183,126 were consulted at the main library. Cards in force 38,630. Receipts \$74,223.13; expenses \$66,142.67. Expenditures include \$38,368.65 for salaries; \$9282.94 for books; \$2050.21, periodicals; \$1524.05, printing; \$3828.58, binding; \$1852, rent of branches. A new electric elevator (\$2160), and erection of building for branch no. 6 (\$2783.60) were unusual items of expense, which reduced the book fund to an amount less than that of any year since 1896.

This is the first full year since the introduction of the "two-book" plan, and the year's circulation from the main library, while less

than that for 1900-1901, shows a decided increase in the issue of non-fiction. The chief increase in use of books comes through the branches; "for the first time in the history of the library the combined circulation of the branches is greater than that of the main"—a condition that will become more marked as branches are better supplied with books, new buildings and better equipment.

Temple, Tex. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library building was opened 'with elaborate exercises on Feb. 12. The building cost \$20,000, of which Mr. Carnegie contributed \$15,000.

Titusville, Pa. The Benson Memorial Library, given to Titusville by R. D. and W. S. Benson, of Passaic, N. J., and their sister, Mrs. Charles F. Emerson, of Titusville, as a memorial to their parents, was formally presented to the city on the evening of Feb. 6. The building cost about \$25,000, and the books and equipment \$10,000; it contains about 4000 volumes.

Toledo (O.) P. L. Among alterations effected since the appointment of Mr. W. F. Sewall as librarian are an entire rearrangement of books in the main shelf room, which has given space for 5000 additional volumes. Genealogical and fine art works have been made accessible in a special alcove; the hours of opening of the circulation department have been extended to 9 p.m.; and the issue of two books on a card is permitted. It is hoped before long to extend the privileges of the library to residents of the county as freely as they are available to city residents.

Waterloo, Ia. As a result of the controversy that has raged for two years regarding the location of the Carnegie library building on the east or the west side of the river which divides the city, Mr. Carnegie has agreed to give \$40,000 instead of \$30,000, and to permit the erection of two buildings, one in each section.

Gifts and Bequests.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary Kasson, of Gloversville, presented for probate on Feb. 4, the library is bequeathed the entire Kasson estate, excepting a few personal legacies. The estate is valued at about \$100,000, mainly in real estate, including the Kasson opera house and several business buildings.

Salem, Ill. On Feb. 2 William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, announced his intention of presenting a public library building to Salem, as a memorial of his father and mother. Mr. Bryan desires to erect the building on the site of his own birthplace. It is stated that it is to cost \$25,000.

Stratford, Ct. By the will of the late Mrs. Charles Olney, of Cleveland, O., the Stratford Public Library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Carnegie library gifts.

Darlington, Wis. Feb. 20. \$10,000. Accepted.

Enid, Oklahoma. Feb. 27. \$10,000.

Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. Feb. 8. \$20,000.

Litchfield, Ill. Feb. 12. \$15,000.

Muncie, Ind. Feb. 29. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$55,000.

Redwood City, Cal. Feb. 27. \$10,000.

Viroqua, Wis. Feb. 9. \$10,000.

West Liberty, Ia. Feb. 12. \$7500.

Librarians.

AYER, Clarence Walter, librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, was, on Feb. 23, elected librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding William L. R. Gifford, resigned. Mr. Ayer, who was born in Haverhill in 1862, is a graduate of Harvard, class of '85. From 1888-1894 he was instructor in English successively in Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., Western Reserve University, and in a preparatory school in Boston, and in the latter year joined the staff of Harvard University Library, serving in the classification department, where he devised and perfected the classification of the music collection. In October, 1898, he was appointed librarian of the Brockton Public Library.

DAVIS, Miss Mary L., for several years head cataloger of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., has resigned that position, her resignation taking effect in June next.

HANSCOME, Miss Anna E., librarian of the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library since its organization, has resigned that position, her resignation taking effect April 1.

HERRON, Miss Winifred Aria, of the New York State Library School, and for the past five years chief cataloger at the Y. M. C. A. Library, New York City, has entered the service of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library as a cataloger.

YEOMANS, Miss Ruth, assistant librarian of the Danville (Ill.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Asbury Park (N. J.) Free Public Library, succeeding H. P. Pierrepont, resigned.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L. Bulletin for March contains a special reference list on "Economics: selected works in the English language," by Benjamin Rand; and a "List of works relating to the late James Abbott McNeill Whistler."

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) P. L. Books that girls like. [1904.] 12 p. S.

"A list of books which girls of 14 and older have found interesting and pleasant to read," covering Boarding school and college stories, Other good stories, Novels, Miscellaneous.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains a reading list on Panama (p. 43-47).

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Story telling to children from Norse mythology and the Nibelungen lied; references to material on selected stories, together with an annotated reading list. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1903. 48 p. O.

This careful outline will be useful to all children's librarians, either in its excellent material and suggestions for a course of story telling, or simply as a reference list on Norse mythology. The references are carefully chosen and there are two lists in each division, one for the librarian, the other for the children. Besides the outline for a series of connected stories from Norse mythology and the Nibelungenlied there is material for "stories connecting the Norse myths with modern times," and annotated reading lists on the myths, sagas, folk lore and related Scandinavian subjects. The introduction is a simple exposition of the preparation for and method of story-telling to children.

The CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH *Bulletin* for February contains a "Reading list on five operas:" "Tristan und Isolde," "Magic flute," "Carmen," "Goetterdaemmerung," and "Faust." The references on "Faust," it may be observed, do not include any mention of Goethe's work.

CATALOGO GENERALE della libreria italiana dall' anno 1847 a tutto il 1899; compilato dal Attilio Pagliani. v. 3, puntata 1. Pubblicato a cura dell' associazione tipografico-libreria italiana. Milan, tip. Perola di E. Rubino, 1903. 4°.

DENVER (Col.) P. L. Fiction and books for the young. Denver, March, 1903. 315 p. Q.

An author-and-title title-a-line list, two columns to the large page, clearly printed on thin paper. Title entries are made for short stories in volumes or collections; and one font of type is used throughout, "contents" being indicated by indentation instead of by the use of nonpareil. This volume, with the second part, noted below, though bearing imprint date of 1903, has just been sent out.

— Finding list of books except fiction; with author and subject indexes. Denver, March, 1903. 668 p. Q.

A D. C. classed list, title-a-line. It may be

noted that fiction in foreign languages is included in this list instead of in the separate fiction list; and that though the fiction list by its title includes also "books for the young," we find in this volume Hans Andersen's fairy tales, in both German and American editions, while his novels only are given in the fiction list. Similar confusion is to be observed under Hawthorne, and in other cases.

IOWA L. COMMISSION. Check list of the publications of the State of Iowa; with an index to the Iowa documents; prep. under the supervision of the Iowa Library Commission, as authorized by the executive council of Iowa; Lavinia Steele, compiler. Des Moines, 1904. 65 p. O.

Once more Iowa comes to the front in the matter of state bibliography. Miss Steele's list covers all the state documents of Iowa and such territorial series as were continued in statehood, and has been made as complete as the sources of information allowed. The arrangement is simple, the list easy of consultation; a single alphabet of departments, institutions, etc., under each of which its own publications are tabulated chronologically, with references to the volumes of Iowa documents in which they may be found. No attempt is made to give full title-pages, but the attention given to details in the matter of dates, which is quite as important, makes this list of great value to all who have any occasion to refer to the documents of Iowa. Historical summaries, a list of miscellaneous publications, and a general index, enhance its worth.

Seven years ago Mr. R. B. Hayes compiled a list of Ohio publications for the library commission of that state; and the fact that the present list also is not a private enterprise but is officially authorized by the state of Ohio is significant and encouraging. Following so soon after the inauguration of the state historical society's plan for a complete state bibliography by biennial periods, of which the first part, by Miss Budington, was recently noticed in these columns, it adds to the evidence that in Iowa there is a realization of the importance of preserving an accurate record of the state archives. Ohio and Iowa have set an example that other states will do well to follow.

JOLIET (Ill.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains a special reading list (5 columns) on George Washington.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains the second part of Miss Hasse's elaborate and careful "List of books and some articles in periodicals in the New York Public Library, relating to political rights, constitutions and constitutional law." This section deals with "Foreign constitutions," including 58 country divisions, and covering 37 pages. After France, Germany and Great

Britain the commonwealth of Australia appears to have called forth the greatest amount of political and constitutional literature. So much of the material presented in this list is contained in public documents and official publications, obscure or not readily accessible, that it is in large measure a record of sources, of great value to students or investigators.

OSTERHOUT F. L. *Bulletin* (Wilkes Barré, Pa.) for February contains a good special list on "Books and bookbinding."

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) F. L. *Bulletin* for February contains short reference lists on American inter-oceanic canal and railway projects, Trade unions; Japan; Russia in Asia.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February contains two short reading lists on Abraham Lincoln and George Washington.

THE SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February has a short special reading list on China and Japan.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. N. Y. State Library, *Bulletin* 85, Legislation 20: Digest of governor's messages, 1903, including related topics in President's message, Ap. 1, 1902, to Ap. 1, 1903; ed. by R. H. Whitten, sociology librarian. Albany, 1903 [1904]. 263 p. O. 25 c.

Bibliography.

BERGENGREN, Ralph. Boswell's chapbooks and others. (In *The Lamp*, Feb. 1904. 28: 39-44) il.

The illustrations are from the chapbooks in the collection of Harvard University Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE du théâtre alsacien, et biographie des principaux auteurs; par J. Musculus. Strasburg, Noiriell, 1903. 1+30 p. 8°.

This forms part of the bibliography of the Alsatian drama compiled by Henri Schoen. (330+41 p. pors. and il. 8°.)

DESERTS. Coville, Frederick Vernon, and Macdougall, Daniel Trembly. Desert botanical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. (Carnegie Inst. publication, no. 6.) Washington, published by the Carnegie Institution, November, 1903. 4+58 p. O.

Bibliography of deserts, with class divisions, General, Climate, Soil, Water, p. 46-58; prepared by William Austin Cannon.

NAPOLEON I. Fournier, August. Napoleon the first: a biography; translated by Margaret Bacon Corwin and Arthur Dart Bis-

sell; ed. by Edward Gaylord Bourne. New York, Henry Holt & Co, 1903. 18+836 p. 12°.

Pages 745-788 contain an annotated bibliography, arranged according to the chapter headings. The arrangement of this bibliography is most unsatisfactory, but its subject matter is of some importance.

NOSTRADAMUS-BIBLIOGRAPHIE, bearb. von T. Kellen. (In *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, Jan. 28, 1904. p. 918-921.)

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING. Peet, William H. Bibliography of publishing and book-selling. (In *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 30, Feb. 20, 1904. 10th series. 1: 81-83, 142-143.)

This annotated bibliography deals mainly with works published in Great Britain and the United States. It does not include works on literary history or memoirs, with a few prominent exceptions, like Boswell's Johnson, Lockhart's Scott, and Trevelyan's Macaulay. Works on printing and the production of books, and works on copyright and book-collecting are not included systematically, but only as they contain matter bearing on the main subject. Neither are works on the freedom of the press, libel or prosecutions for publishing blasphemous or seditious books systematically included. These first two instalments include A to Curwen, and it is at once evident that the compiler is not very familiar with the American literature on this subject.

The *Review of Reviews* in its March number prints a "Select bibliography of the Far East: a list of authoritative recent books on Russia, Japan, China, and Korea." It includes 91 titles.

THE series of "Our birthday portraits" in the *English Illustrated Magazine* contains in the February number short bibliographies of the following persons: George Meredith, Richard Garnett, Frederick James Furnivall, and the conclusion of the bibliography of Henry Austin Dobson.

INDEXES.

BULLETIN of the New Hampshire public libraries; Sept., 1903-June, 1904, new ser., v. 4, nos. 3, 4, v. 5, nos. 1, 2: Index to *Granite Monthly*, v. 1-34. [Concord, New Hampshire Public Library Commission, 1904.] 136 p. O.

A detailed index, giving authors, titles, portraits, and pictures of state or historic interest, in one alphabet; compiled by Otis G. Hammond. It will, of course, have special usefulness in New Hampshire libraries, where files of *The Granite Monthly* make a reference work of local importance.

All Librarians should have a copy
of our Booklet 542

IT describes three new lines of *Steel Filing Cabinets* which we are carrying in stock and offering at particularly low prices.

They are:

Steel Document Files

Steel Vertical Files

Steel Card Index Drawers

The booklet particularly illustrates a large number of small file cases suited to library uses which can be shipped promptly on order. These cabinets are incombustible, durable, neatly made and finished, and indispensable to Safe Filing.

COPIES OF BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

55 Gifford Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE "ALL STEEL" BOOK STACK

From Hon. W. T. HARRIS, U.S. Commissioner of Education:

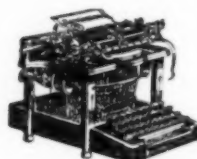
"We have had an opportunity of carefully testing the improved Remington #7. The test demonstrates that it is an excellent machine for library work. Its extra attachments make it possible to write near the edge of a card and to print both titles and cross references in a style that is legible and takes the eye quickly. The four extra keys that provide for the necessary characters, such as the signs and accents needed for index work in foreign languages, make this machine desirable to the cataloguer."

All
Users
Agree
that the

From Mr. FREDERICK J. TEGGART, Librarian Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco:

"Over a year ago we purchased a Remington typewriter equipped with a Library Card Cylinder. We have since used this machine constantly for all our work, such as correspondence and card cataloging. And it has been in every way satisfactory. It takes but an instant to adjust the card to the cylinder, so that in changing from general work to catalog work no time is lost. Having our opinion on the actual practical results obtained from using the REMINGTON, we can heartily recommend it."

Remington Typewriter



Equipped with Our

NEW POLYCHROME RIBBON

Is the Ideal Machine for Card Work

The New Polychrome Ribbon, with shifting attachment, enables the user of the REMINGTON to write in either Black or Red. The change from one color to another is made *instantly* by a single movement of the color shift.

For the writing of Library Cards, or any other purpose requiring special emphasis of names, titles, etc., the New Polychrome Ribbon of the Remington Typewriter has a field of its own.

The unrivaled Simplicity, Durability and Reliability of the REMINGTON makes it the best typewriter for all kinds of library work.

From Mr. CHARLES E. WRIGHT, Librarian of the Public Library, Erie, Pa.:

"During the past 18 months we have been using the REMINGTON typewriter with card attachment, and have written about 20,000 cards. The result as shown in the appearance of our catalogue and card-list is entirely satisfactory. Aside from having a catalogue of neat and uniform appearance we believe that we have saved much time and labor by using a typewriter."

From Mr. WILLIS E. RYSTON, Librarian of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.:

"We have used a REMINGTON typewriter in our cataloging department and it has given entire satisfaction. The device for card holding enables us to write to the very bottom of a catalogue card; and the specially arranged keyboard with its accents and modifications of figures, is convenient for library use. Being a type-bar machine a most perfect impression of the type on the paper can be made and the danger of the writing on catalogue cards fading is thus much reduced. Its possession economizes over any other typewriter for use in libraries."

Remington
Typewriter
Co.
327 B'way
NEW YORK

From Mr. WELTON FLINT, Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia:

"We inaugurated the use of your POLYCHROME typewriter ribbon in writing our catalogue cards, and have used some for about ten months, finding it very satisfactory, as the attachment which controls the ribbon is easily manipulated and saves much time and labor in the work."

Permit Me

to introduce an
outline picture
of myself,

Higgins' Eternal Ink



at your service. I write true black, stay black forever, and am proof to age, air, sunshine, chemicals, and fire. I am the only lineal descendant of the everlasting writing ink of the ancients, and am worthy of my ancestry.

Ask your Dealer for me, or send 10c. for prepaid sample by mail to

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Mfrs.,

MAIN OFFICE: 271 Ninth St., { BROOKLYN, N. Y., New York, Chicago, London.
FACTORY: 240-244 Eighth St., } U. S. A.

JENAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

HENRY JOHN BROWN.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philosophical Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders or by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C.

New York Agency, 45 William Street.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, BOOK DEPARTMENT.

HAVING successfully conducted an extensive Library Department for several years, handling with satisfaction the entire library business of some of the largest libraries of the country, we call your attention to the elaborate facilities at our disposal, and to the prompt and complete despatch of Library orders. A request for estimate on any miscellaneous list of publications will receive special attention. Books published abroad are secured within a very short time after order is placed—our branch houses in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as two Canadian houses, enable us to accomplish this.

We solicit correspondence, and extend a cordial invitation to all interested in Free, Public, School, Circulating, or Private Libraries to visit our mammoth establishment.

Yours very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

Efficient Service to Librarians

THE service we render to librarians and book committees, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books ordered, is most efficient and thorough.

TWO REASONS

1.—Our stock is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

2.—Our extensive experience gained from constant attention to library orders enables us to give much practical information and many suggestions to book buyers.

The book catalogues we publish are considered the best and most complete issued by any commercial house. One of our catalogues includes over 21,000 different titles, which is only a portion of the books we carry regularly in our stock.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago

CORA E. McDEVITT'S

Bargain Book Shop

1 Barclay Street

NEW YORK

Send for latest Bargain Sheets. English and American Remainders at sweeping reductions from Publishers' Prices.

SPECIAL

DUMAS COMPLETE. 32 vols. Printed on laid paper, gilt tops, and bound in heavy art buckram. Publisher's price, \$80 00
Our price, 26 00

PUTNAM'S "STORY OF THE NATIONS" SERIES. Fine subscription edition. Two stories in each volume. Send for List of Titles. Pub. at \$3.00, now 90

HEROES OF HISTORY

1	Julius Caesar.	By W. Ward Fowler, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford	\$2 00	\$0 90
2	Robert the Bruce.	By W. O'Connor Morris.	2 00	90
3	Jeanne D'Arc.	By Mrs. Oliphant.	2 00	90
4	Lorenzo De' Medici.	By Edward Armstrong, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.	2 00	90
5	Henry of Navarre.	By P. F. Willert, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.	2 00	90
6	Napoleon.	By W. O'Connor Morris.	2 00	90
7	Nelson.	By W. Clark Russell.	2 00	90
8	Abraham Lincoln.	By Noah Brooks.	2 00	90
9	Robert E. Lee.	By Henry A. White, Professor Washington & Lee University.	2 00	90
10	Ulysses S. Grant.	Wm. Conant Church, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. (retired).	2 00	90

Published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

Half morocco, gilt tops, 400 pages each. Many maps and illustrations. Large paper. Library edition. 10 vols. \$0 75
Sold separately. 1 00

PUBLIC LIBRARY TRADE A SPECIALTY

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd.,

PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Dryden House, Gerrard Street, W., London, Eng.,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books. BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued. Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Publishers, Importers, and Booksellers

153, 155, and 157 Fifth Avenue, - New York City

We invite the attention of LIBRARIANS to an extensive and complete stock of English and American books of all publishers supplied at the lowest market rates.

Foreign books imported free of duty. Special attention given to obscure and out-of-print publications.

Correspondence solicited. Send for catalogues and specimen copy of THE LAMP, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors, and literary affairs.

The Dura Library Binding



Wales Improved Book-Binding. Pat. June 7, 1898.
State Rights for Sale.

Is acknowledged by many Librarians as the strongest binding in use, it is the outgrowth of **THE WALES IMPROVED BOOK-BINDING**. (Pat. June 7, 1898.) If you have not seen, or tried this binding, you are not doing the best for your Library. Soliciting a trial order from you, I am, yours truly,

J. RUFUS WALES, 40 Shawmut Ave., Marlborough, Mass.



NEUMANN BROTHERS

Established 1879

Library Bookbinders

497-505 Pearl Street, New York City

Hallenbeck Building

Telephone 4807 Franklin

Near Centre Street

We make a specialty of the correct arranging and lettering of works in foreign languages

SPECIAL ORDER WORK IN CLOTH AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER

Estimates Given

LIBRARIANS:

We make a specialty of supplying libraries with **Standard Works** and **Copyright Juveniles**, at from **50 to 75 per cent. less than published prices.**

Reed, Modern Eloquence, 10 vols., 4 morocco, as new	\$30.00
Parkman's Complete Works, 13 vols., 8vo, cloth, Boston, 1902, as new	17.50
Cooper, Works, 32 vols., 12mo, cloth, N. Y. Appleton	12.50
Century Dictionary, 10 vols., cloth	30.00
Smollett, Works, 12 vols., 8vo, cloth, as new. London, (\$30.00 net)	20.00
Bancroft's U. S. History, 6 vols., 12mo, hf. cf., Little, Brown	10.00
Cassell's New Technical Educator, 6 vols., 8vo, cloth, (\$15.00), new	6.00

Prices on Want Lists promptly quoted. Send for Catalogue. 700 choice items just issued.

WILLIAM THOMSON, 59 West 125th Street, New York

LIBRARY BOOK CONCERN BOOK BROKERS

We will buy and sell for you old, new and rare books, singly or in quantity. We especially solicit the favor of quoting on library orders.

**BOOK BROKERS
LIBRARY BOOK CONCERN**
22 East 21st Street, New York

THREE CENTURIES OF ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The undersigned has on hand a small number of copies of a limited edition of a work on English booktrade bibliography from 1595 to the beginning of the present century, containing also an historical account of booktrade bibliography since the introduction of printing, by A. GROWELL, managing editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, and an annotated bibliography by WILBERFORCE EAMES, Lenox Librarian. The work contains three portraits of prominent bibliographers on Japan paper and a number of facsimiles.

One volume, 8vo, half leather, net, \$5.

Subject to increase in price.

M. L. GREENHALGH, 1135 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

NEW YORK :
27 and 29 West 23d St.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
LIBRARY AGENTS.

LONDON :
24 Bedford St., Strand

MESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers. Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

OUR BOOK BUSINESS

has grown steadily year by year until now our Philadelphia store **sells more books than any other American retail house**, and our New York store is a close second.

The reason is simply this: we carry a most **comprehensive stock**, buy when and where books can be had to the best advantage, taking them in such lots as will command **the lowest possible prices**.

Our facilities for supplying **libraries**, both private and public, are of the very best. New books are on our tables the day of publication, and nearly always at less than publishers' prices.

Our **NEW BOOK CATALOGUE** is ready. Kindly let us know if you wish a copy.

PHILADELPHIA **JOHN WANAMAKER** NEW YORK

We Do Not Ask Much

Just a trial order or a chance to price a list for you.

It is expensive to ask this privilege in this way, but it costs you nothing but a postage stamp to test us. We are confident of the completeness of our stock, the efficiency of our service and the outcome of this trial.

Library Department of

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Wholesale Booksellers
33-37 East 17th St. (Union Square North), New York

H. SOTHERAN & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE "EN BLOC"

A Historical Library of 9000 Volumes

Consisting solely of Books and Pamphlets relating to the

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES

From the end of the Sixteenth to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, and comprising practically all the printed sources for the History of the period. Details on application.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W., London

Telegraphic Address: **BOOKMEN, LONDON.** Codes: **UNICODE** and **A B C**

THE LATEST VOLUME OF . . .

POOLE'S INDEX

An Index to Periodical Literature by WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D., and WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, with the co-operation of the American Library Association,

IS VOLUME V. covering 170 different periodicals from January, 1897 to January, 1902.Royal 8vo, \$10.00 net; sheep, \$12.00 net; half morocco, gilt top, \$14.00 net.
Postage, 50 cents extra in each binding.**10% DISCOUNT TO LIBRARIES.**

For Sale at All Bookstores.

*Circulars giving full information about the four previous volumes and about the ABRIDGED EDITION in ONE volume, will be sent free on application to the LIBRARY DEPARTMENT of***HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., - 4 PARK STREET, BOSTON****Magazines.** I will undertake

to supply any

magazine or review published, at a price

per copy depending upon its market value,

or the cost of finding same, if not on hand.

I have considerably over 500,000 magazines

in stock, and the assortment is as varied

as the production of the periodical press for

the last one hundred years. A Business-

like query with list of wants will be met by

a prompt and business-like reply. . . .

A. S. CLARK, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
(Opposite St. Paul's.)**LIBRARIANS**Two Catalogues just issued. Fiction—General.
Write for them.Before ordering **Century Dictionaries** write
for our prices, also Sets and Works of Reference.**SMITH & WILKINS**
207 W. 23d St. - New York**WILLIAM R. JENKINS****French AND OTHER
FOREIGN Books**

Sixth Ave. & 48th St. - New York

No Branch Stores. Send for Catalogues.

Rare and Choice BooksWE invite the attention of book-buyers to our large
stock of Rare, Old and Choice books. Correspondence solicited. Will furnish any book ever published. Our "Shoppe" is the World's Emporium for books on Mormonism. Send lists of wants. Catalogues on request.**SHEPARD BOOK CO.,** Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.**U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,

1424-F Street, Washington, D. C.

LibrariansWill save money by getting our prices
on index catalog cards and other
supplies. We make a specialty of
this kind of work and can give you
satisfaction as to price, quality and
delivery.*Send us samples of cards you are now using and get
our prices for future reference.***STANDARD INDEX CARD COMPANY**
702 Arch Street, Philadelphia**BOOKS WANTED.****Case Library, Cleveland, O.**

Westcott's Robertson's Charles v., v. 1.

Burke's Works, v. 5 of old 9 v. ed. Little, B. & Co.

City Library, Springfield, Mass.Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Exhibition Illustrating
Technical Methods of the Reproductive Art with
Special Reference to the Photo-mechanical Processes.
1892.

Mineral Industry, v. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED.**WANTED.**—Position as Librarian, by experienced
woman; excellent references. Address L. P.,
care LIBRARY JOURNAL.**LIBRARIAN** of experience seeks responsible engagement. Has re-organized two libraries by modern methods, planned furniture and equipment for two new buildings, managed removal of three libraries, established circulating work through branches for two libraries and carried on extensive reference work. Has had 18 years experience, the last six being with the library of the New York Y. M. C. A. Address SILAS H. BEAUV, 317 West 56th St., N. Y. City.**SPECIAL NOTICES.****LIBRARY RESEARCH.**—Topics and references of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries, for scholars, writers and others. Copies, abstracts and translations made. Proofreading and typewriting from manuscript in ancient and modern languages. References: the librarian of Harvard University, the Boston Public Library, and the Boston Athenaeum. Address Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 13 West Cedar Street, Boston, Mass.

HENRY MALKAN, LIBRARY . . . DEPARTMENT

WE are greatly over stocked, and have concluded to make a radical clearance within the next 60 days. We shall therefore offer nearly our entire stock of over \$40,000.00 worth of books at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. This is a bona-fide statement, and we would suggest that Librarians avail themselves of this unusual opportunity by calling to pick out from our shelves what they can use at these phenomenal terms. During the past few days many Librarians have embraced this opportunity and have selected many items to their complete satisfaction.

Here are a few specimen bargains:

Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature. Royal Edition, limited to 1,000 copies. 45 volumes, half morocco, gilt backs and tops. Published at \$225.00. Our price.....\$90.00

Century Dictionary. 10 volumes, $\frac{3}{4}$ morocco, 1899. Our price...\$45.00

Chambers's Encyclopædia. Latest Edition. 10 volumes, half Russia. Published at \$60.00. Our price.....\$27.00

The Same. 10 volumes, cloth. Published at \$40.00. Our price.....\$20.00

Universal Cyclopædia. 12 volumes, buckram. Published at \$72.00. Our price.....\$32.40

The Same. 12 volumes, half roan. Published at \$84.00. Our price...\$37.80

The Same. 12 volumes, half morocco. Pub. at \$96.00. Our price...\$43.20

Duruy's Histories of Greece and Rome. Over 5,000 colored plates, maps, plans, and engravings. International Edition, limited to 1,000 sets. 24 volumes, 8vo, buckram extra, paper labels, gilt tops. Published at \$144.00. Our price.....\$55.00

Charles Sumner's Complete Works. Statesman Edition, limited to 1,000 sets. Fine frontispiece portraits. 20 volumes, cloth, paper labels, gilt tops. Published at \$75.00. Our price.....\$40.00

We have many other similar bargains, including a special line of works of reference.

HENRY MALKAN, Bookseller, Importer
and Publisher . . .

1 William Street, Hanover Square, New York

Crowell's Standard Sets are the Best For Library and General Reading Purposes

BALZAC COMÉDIE HUMAINE, ESSAYS, DRAMAS, AND REPERTORY. The most complete text in English, with introductions by Prof. William P. Tansy, of Columbia. Richly illustrated. 18 vols.

BRONTË COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLOTTE, ANNE, AND EMILY BRONTË, with Life of Charlotte Brontë, and perhaps the best collection of scenes and portraits ever obtained. 6 vols.

BULWER COMPLETE WORKS OF BULWER, LORD LYTTON, including his novels, stories of imagination, and dramas. Clearly printed and well illustrated. 13 vols.

CARLYLE COMPLETE WORKS OF THOMAS CARLYLE, containing his essays, histories, and biographies. Numerous full-page illustrations. 10 vols.

COOPER LEATHERSTOCKING AND SEA TALES, AND THE SPY, AND LIONEL LINCOLN. Special introduction by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, and numerous drawings. 6 vols.

DICKENS COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS, lavishly illustrated from the original drawings by "Phiz," Cruikshank, and others. 15 vols.

DUMAS BRAGELONNE AND VALOIS ROMANCES, AND COUNT OF MONTÉ CRISTO—the best of this author's works. New, copyrighted translations edited by J. Walker McSpadden, with introduction by Prof. Adolph Cohn, of Columbia. Finely illustrated. 10 vols.

ELIOT COMPLETE WORKS OF GEORGE ELIOT, including the life and letters. Illustrations by Merrill, Pierce, Harper, and Alice Barber Stephens. The best popular edition extant. 7 vols.

FIELDING NOVELS, ESSAYS, AND DRAMAS OF HENRY FIELDING, with introductions by Prof. G. H. Maynard, of Harvard. Illustrated. 12 vols.

GIBBON DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, complete with annotations by M. H. Milman. Well illustrated. 5 vols.

GUIZOT HISTORY OF FRANCE, completely translated by Robert Black. Recognized as the best text. Fully illustrated. 8 vols.

HAWTHORNE A NEW PRINTING OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S great books, in large type, and with special introductions by Prof. Katharine Lee Bates, of Wellesley. Well illustrated from photographs and drawings. 7 vols.

HUGO ROMANCES OF VICTOR HUGO, specially translated, and illustrated by Bayard, Delort, Roux, and others. 8 vols.

IRVING COMPLETE WORKS OF WASHINGTON IRVING, embracing the author's last revisions. With numerous illustrations and rare maps. 10 vols.

POE A NEW COMPLETE, AND DEFINITIVE EDITION, giving several hundred pages of recently discovered matter, and establishing an accurate text of Poe's famous Tales, Poems, and Essays for the first time. A new Life of the Author, Notes, and variorum readings. Edited, with introductions, by Prof. J. A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia. Numerous rare portraits and illustrations. 11 vols.

READE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES READE, well printed and containing excellent illustrations. 12 vols.

RUSKIN COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN RUSKIN, including the author's original notes, drawings, sketches, and designs, some being in color. An authoritative text. 13 vols.

SCOTT ALL THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, printed from the author's revised and annotated text. Illustrations numerous and artistic. 12 vols.

SMOLLETT RODERICK RANDOLPH, PEREGRINE PICKLE, COUNT PATRICK, SIR LAUNCELOT GREAVES, AND HUMPHRY CLINKER. With introductions by Prof. G. H. Maynard, of Harvard. Special illustrations. 12 vols.

THACKERAY COMPLETE WORKS, following the first editions and including Thackeray's own quaint drawings in addition to other illustrations. 10 vols.

TOLSTOI COMPLETE WORKS, embracing recent writings of the Russian author, in authorized translations. Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. Illustrated from rare portraits and scenes. 12 vols.

BOUND IN CLOTH, HALF LEATHER, AND HALF CALF. PRICE, \$1.00 to \$2.50
PER VOLUME. SOLD ONLY IN SETS. SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., 426-8 West Broadway, New York

